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**COMMENT OF THE DAY**

**The Salaries Report**

WHILE the Salaries Commission report may not satisfy everyone who hoped or expected to benefit from its recommendations, the painstaking manner in which the Commission carried out its complicated task is perfectly apparent, and none will seriously deny that the broad principles adopted for the investigation were sound and realistic. The three most important objectives which the Commission has endeavoured to attain are: (a) consolidation of a fair and practicable percentage of HCL into basic pay; (b) application of a common cost of living index for computing future HCL allowances; (c) standardization of salary scales throughout Government departments. An additional proposed benefit for the lower bracket employees is a monthly rent allowance pending the provision of housing accommodation. There is nothing revolutionary or unique about consolidated salaries; the system has for some considerable time past been employed by many of the Colony's leading business firms, and if Government accepts this recommendation (which, in view of the Commission's terms of reference it surely must), it will merely be putting its employees in line with many others in private business houses.

MANIFESTLY it was not the principle of consolidation which caused any worry to the Commission, but the extent to which consolidation should be applied, particularly as with some Government workers the system is already operative, and because it was evident from the start that variations in its applicability were inevitable. In the final analysis the element of consolidation fluctuates from a minimum of 6% to a maximum of 26%, the average being 15%—perhaps not quite so generous as the lower income groups might consider to be their due. Yet it is doubtful whether any other sort of allocation could have been recommended without upsetting the equilibrium which the Commission quite properly believes must be sustained. The overall benefits of the consolidation scheme, not the least being increased pensions for local staff, must not be discounted, however, even if the percentages appear to be relatively small.

UNDOUBTEDLY one of the most sensible recommendations is the abolition of the Food and Fuel Index for computing high cost of living allowances, and the application to all grades of employees the Retail Price Index. The food and fuel index has long been utterly unrealistic to the Colony's daily living costs; the retail price index is more comprehensive and therefore more accurate. This recommendation also benefits those who most need it—the lower income groups, and we would suggest that failure to implement this proposal would nullify to some extent the value of the consolidation scheme. The Commission makes no estimate as to the cost to the taxpayers of its proposals; that, understandably, becomes the task of the Treasury. But until this has been computed the public will probably withhold either full approbation or marked disapproval of the recommendations. The report, however, merits appreciation for its sober reasoning and obvious endeavour to keep recommendations within the bounds of practicability.

**RUSSIA DECLARES E. GERMANY A SOVEREIGN STATE**

**Montagu Not To Stand Trial Again**

Winchester, Mar. 25. Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, 27-year-old Peer, gaoled for a year yesterday on homosexual charges, will not face trial on another charge against him, it was decided today.

He was acquitted last December on an offence against a Boy Scout, but the jury disagreed on a lesser charge accusing him of indecent assault.

A retrial was due but in court here today, Mr Norman Fox Andrews, asked on behalf of the Crown that the case be allowed to lie in the court file. The judge agreed.

This means it will not be proceeded with.

A film director friend of Lord Montagu, Kenneth Edwin Hume, will be tried on April 2 on charges of indecently assaulting Boy Scouts.—Reuter.

**E. German "Terrorists" Sentenced**

Berlin, Mar. 25. An East German court at Frankfurt-on-Oder, today sentenced five East Germans to a total of 55 years' hard labour on charges of "having formed an armed terrorist group with the aim of assaulting Soviet soldiers and East German police", the East German news agency, ADN, reported.

The accused were: Helmut Padel, Georg Padel and Ronald Lanzke, 15 years each, Helmut Krueger six years and Herbert Rudolph four years.

A youth, Manfred Abraham, was sentenced to three years' detention for being an accessory.

ADN said the group was convicted of having planned to kill Soviet soldiers and East German policemen to get arms and of having planned to blow up the main powerlines to the J. V. Stalin iron and steel works at Stallingstadt on the Oder river, the biggest in the country at a signal of "western espionage and sabotage organizations".

The chief accused Helmut Padel was alleged to have assembled weapons since 1947 and to have possessed since 1952 three carbines, a machine pistol and a rifle, as well as more than 1,000 rounds of ammunition.

He and his brother Georg Padel were alleged to have originated the group. All members were "regular listeners to Rias" (the United States High Commission radio) and frequent visitors to West Berlin.—Reuter.

**River Banks Breached To Save City From Floods**

Baghdad, Mar. 25. Units of the Iraqi Army tonight breached river banks around the capital at four points in an attempt to save the city from inundation as the raging Tigris River and its swollen tributaries threatened to reach the highest flood peak ever recorded.

A government communique said the situation would be "extremely dangerous" from noon tomorrow for several days, despite the emergency breaching of the banks.

It was the first time since 1900, when river gauge records were established, that the Tigris and its tributaries flooded simultaneously.

The Diyala and G. ater Zab Rivers already had beaten the previous records and the Tigris was fast moving towards its previous high.

The government was strengthening dykes skirting the city against the expected onrush of water flowing inland through the breaches.

**Occupation Regime To Be Dissolved**

**Russian Troops To 'Protect Security'**

BERLIN, MAR. 25. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED THE END OF THE OCCUPATION REGIME IN COMMUNIST EAST GERMANY AND DECLARED EAST GERMANY A SOVEREIGN STATE CONDUCTING ITS OWN INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

SOVIET TROOPS WILL CONTINUE TO BE "TEMPORARILY STATIONED" IN EAST GERMANY, ACCORDING TO THE SOVIET DECLARATION PUBLISHED BY THE EAST GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, ADN.

"The (East) German Democratic Government is to have the freedom to decide by itself on its interior and exterior relations, including the question of relations with West Germany," the declaration said.

"Russian troops would remain stationed in East Germany and Russia would retain those functions springing from its duties in protecting security and those resulting from four-Power agreements."

The East German Government has pledged itself to acknowledge the duties resulting from the Potsdam Agreement and those in connection with the temporary stationing of Soviet troops on East German territory, the declaration said.

The functions of the Soviet High Commissioner in Germany are restricted to questions related to security and keeping of contacts with the United States, British and French authorities in Germany as far as all-German questions are concerned.—Reuter.

**REASON FOR MOVE**

Berlin, Mar. 25. Russia granted East Germany full "sovereignty" today, but announced that Soviet troops would remain there temporarily.

East Germany will assume the status of a full Soviet satellite with the right to demand diplomatic recognition from other countries.

The Communist news agency ADN said Russia decided to make the major diplomatic move because the recent Berlin conference failed to settle the future of Germany.

The declaration made it clear that Soviet troops in East Germany would "retain security functions with the right to insure compliance with Big Four agreements on Germany".

Russia's announcement said that in view of the failure of the Berlin conference to settle the German question, "the government of the USSR deems it necessary to take steps now before the unification of Germany and the conclusion of a peace treaty, steps which must take into account the interests of the German people and the national rights of the German people."

The Soviet move had been predicted, but the declaration coincided with the refusal of the Western powers to allow East Germany the right to draft troops before the European Army treaty is ratified.

Russia's announcement also coincided with the first public acknowledgment by East Germany that its Soviet-trained "police force" actually is an army. British officials estimated the size of the force at about 177,000 men.

In return for its "full sovereignty", ADN said, East Germany promised to remain a "peace-loving and democratic State," a phrase which the Reds use to describe a Communist country.—United Press.

**WANT ERA OF PEACE**

Paris, Mar. 25. The Ambassador, M. Serge Vinogradov, was reported here tonight to have said that Russia is willing to accept Europe as it is now, but "we want to protect it."

He said, "We want to protect it."



"This charming picture was taken last week at St. Patrick's Day ceremonies at Caterham Barracks when Irish Guardsmen attended a special parade. Cpl McNeice is seen presenting shamrock to 21-month-old Margaret Doyle, who receives the emblem with becoming dignity."

**Vietnam Crisis Develops**

Paris, Mar. 25. Prince Buu Loc, the Vietnamese Prime Minister, left Paris by air today for Saigon to deal with internal crisis which has developed in Vietnam during the Franco-Vietnamese negotiations here.

During his absence, Nguyen Trung Vinh, Deputy Prime Minister, will lead the Vietnamese delegation to the talks which are to determine Vietnam's future relations with France.

The French and Vietnamese delegates will meet again at the Foreign Office here tomorrow.

"My departure is according to programme and has no particular significance," Prince Buu Loc told reporters today at Orly airport.

"I have to report to His Majesty, Bao Dai, (ex-emperor of Annam, now Vietnamese head of state), on the development of the Franco-Vietnamese negotiations and ask for his instructions in view of the prospects opened by the coming Geneva conference."

"I must see that the work of the Vietnamese Government at home does not suffer from the absence of some of its Ministers," he said.

**THE MAIN TASK**

But the main task awaiting Prince Buu Loc at home is to solve the problem raised by the demand of the Nationalist, anti-Communist opposition for the setting up of an elected, sovereign National Assembly.

Bao Dai, pointing out the difficulty of holding free elections in a country engaged in a civil war with no fixed front lines, opposes this demand.

Bao Dai is reported to favour setting up a temporary consultative Assembly, whose members would be nominated by the Government, but would have the right to ask questions and call for explanations of government policy.

This proposal is not expected to satisfy most of the opposition Nationalists.

Prince Buu Loc is said to favour a compromise, such as a provisional charter of Vietnamese liberties which would be replaced by a permanent constitution as soon as it became possible to hold proper elections for a Constituent Assembly.—Reuter.

**CANNOT WITHDRAW**

Hanoi, Mar. 25. Authoritative Vietnamese sources said here tonight that France could not reasonably withdraw from Indo-China without losing her high place among the world's free nations.

**BAN H-BOMB TESTS PROPOSAL**

London, Mar. 25. A British Socialist today proposed that the chiefs of state of the United States, Britain and Russia meet to ban further hydrogen bomb tests until international talks are held outlawing mass-destruction weapons.

Mr William Warbey (Lab.) proposed in the House of Commons that the Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, meet with President Eisenhower and the Soviet Premier, Mr Georgi Malenkov.

He suggested the meeting "in view of the unknown and uncontrollable effects of the hydrogen bomb."

The three-power meeting would seek "postponement of any further such explosion pending international discussions for control and abolition under proper conditions and supervision of all weapons of mass destruction," Mr Warbey said.

Mr Warbey's questioning of the American policy of "massive retaliation" on Tuesday prompted a statement by Sir Winston on the "stupendous problems and perils" of the hydrogen bomb.

**SOMBRE STATEMENT**

In the Tuesday debate, Sir Winston spoke sombrely of the "overwhelming consequences of developments which are taking place." He also indicated he is still willing to meet the other big power chiefs provided such a meeting has a chance of success.

Mr Warbey's question today made it necessary for Sir Winston to make a statement of policy.

The Socialist Member also asked the President of the Board of Trade "Whether, in view of the danger arising from radioactive particles generated by the hydrogen bomb explosions, he will immediately ban all imports of fish products caught in Pacific waters?"

Underlining Britain's suddenly aroused concern over the Pacific tests, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, in a television speech tonight said the atom bomb was a deterrent to war.

"It may be the new hydrogen weapon may be a deterrent, too," he said. "Those who have it in their power to use it must realise how terrifying must be the consequences for themselves and their own people."—United Press.

**NO SURVIVORS**

Nairobi, Mar. 25. The Colonial government said today there were no survivors of the six-man crew of a Linc. bomber, which crashed in territory infested with Mau Mau terrorists on Monday night.

Further details were not immediately available.

The plane crashed during a night bombing raid on the Mau Mau.—United Press.

**Egyptian Situation**

**Factions Riot In Cairo**

Cairo, Mar. 25. Police opened fire today on students demonstrating against Vice-Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser and the National Guidance Minister, Major Salah Salem, in Helwan, near here. The Police also used tear gas bombs.

Several students were wounded in the leg by Police fire, claims at Helwan University said tonight. The University was now calm again after the day's disturbances.

Demonstrations by National Guardsmen and other groups broke out tonight in Cairo supporting demands that the military junta retain the power it took in overthrowing Farouk's government on July 23, 1952.—France-Presse and United Press.

**NAGUIB WINS**

Cairo, Mar. 25. General Mohammed Naguib has won his struggle for a return to democratic life in Egypt and is likely to offer himself for election as President of the new Republic regime.

Indications here tonight are that the Egyptian people will confirm him in office as the country's outstanding leader.

General Naguib and his supporters have won all along the line, despite the opposition with the military junta led by the Deputy Premier, Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Rule by the junta will end in July; there will be a rapid return to party politics; army leaders have abandoned plans to form a new political party to fight the June elections to a constituent assembly.

A prominent Egyptian commented tonight: "We are on the road back to the old days."

**A DIFFERENCE**

But observers felt that it would be a return to party political life with an important difference.

The "Revolution" leaders, tired of King Farouk and the corrupting influence of the Palace. They dissolved political parties and punished those leaders found guilty of malpractices against the interests of the country.

They also ended land feudalism, through agrarian reform.

So Egyptian party politics will be given a new start in a cleaner atmosphere.

New leaders are bound to appear, though it will not be surprising if familiar figures of the Farouk regime—such as the Wafd leader, Mustafai El Nahas—are still destined to play a part in shaping Egypt's future.

The revolutionary movement had been losing ground recently. General Naguib's latest success shows he has gauged the public pulse more accurately than his younger military colleagues.—Reuter.

**PIT DISASTER**

London, Mar. 25. Forty-five miners were killed in a pit disaster in Chorzow in Poland, Warsaw radio said tonight.—Reuter.

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## MAJOR CLASH ON EDC EXPECTED

## French Ministers Want Debate To Begin Earlier

Paris, Mar. 25.

A major clash is expected within a fortnight in the French Cabinet over the ratification of the European Army Treaty (EDC).

Senior Ministers, who support EDC, are planning to press the Government to propose to Parliament before Easter a date for the start of the long-delayed ratification debate, political quarters said in Paris tonight.

These Ministers include Moderate Conservative Paul Reynaud and M. Pierre Henri Teitgen, a Popular Republican, who are both Deputy Premiers.

But the Gaullist Ministers have threatened to resign if the Government takes any precipitate action over ratification before France's prerequisite conditions — settlement of the Saar problem and the Anglo-American guarantees — have been fulfilled.

Political quarters here did not rule out the possible collapse of Prime Minister Joseph Laniel's Government over the issue.

The pro-European Army wing of the French Cabinet feels the Government should face the situation squarely and propose to Parliament to start ratification debate in mid-May, informed quarters said. General Charles De Gaulle, one of France's fiercest opponents of the European army, announced today he would hold a press conference on April 7.

He was expected to launch another violent attack against the six-nation project.

## SOCIALIST DEFENDS

Former Socialist Prime Minister Felix Gouin today came out in defence of EDC in the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee. Rejection of EDC might lead to reversal of France's foreign policy, he said.

"If EDC was turned down, the North Atlantic Pact countries will propose German entry into NATO."

"But no majority is conceivable on this point in the French Parliament," M. Gouin said.

He was replying to his fellow member, ex-Defence Minister M. Jules Moch, who is an outspoken opponent of EDC.

Such a two-fold French refusal, M. Gouin said, would isolate France and strengthen isolationism in the United States, which would be of a deadly consequence for Europe. Another Socialist supporter of EDC, M. Jean Le Bail, told the committee if Germany was not re-armed and the United States found itself unable to defend Europe, the Americans might be obliged, in case of war, to destroy Europe's economic power to prevent it from falling into Soviet hands.

## LANIEL'S VIEW

M. Laniel has taken the stand that the Government would not open the Parliament to open the ratification debate before France's conditions had been met.

Some pro-European army Ministers are hampered in their bid to seek ratification by the current deadlock in the Franco-German Saar negotiations.

Foreign Minister M. Bidault is reported to have told the Cabinet the negotiations would surely take a long time.

He went as far as to say that the talks might last another three months before a solution was found.

But Parliamentary quarters are discussing M. Robert Schuman's proposal that the National Assembly should go ahead with a debate without waiting for settlement of the Saar problem.

According to M. Schuman the EDC would only enter into force when the Saar issue is solved — Reuter.

Lincolnton, Georgia, Mar. 25. A bound puppy received as a gift set 13-year-old Robert Matthews up in business. He raised the bound, sold her puppies for \$18, bought a sow and sold her pigs, bought two calves which he raised and sold, and bought two Herefords. He now owns four Herefords. — United Press.



## 9 Witnesses Say

## "We Did Have The Ashes Of The Right Man"

Singapore, Mar. 25.

Nine witnesses told the Singapore city coroner today that the ashes distributed by air over the River Ganges in accordance with Hindu rites had been correctly identified by them as those of Hindu millionaire banker Mr Chittambaram Chettiar, and not those of the millionaire shipowner, Mr Eric Moller, as is now claimed by the Singapore Police.

Both were victims of the Singapore crash of a BOAC Constellation airliner on March 13.

The Police stated that Mr Moller was given a Hindu cremation in mistake for Mr Chettiar, who was buried in a Christian cemetery.

A body now lying in the Singapore mortuary is alleged by Mr Moller's relatives and the Singapore Police to be that of Mr Chettiar.

Today Indian and Ceylonese witnesses said that they were absolutely satisfied that the body given a Hindu cremation and given the right one and in fact had lain in state at the Gandhi Memorial Hall and been seen and accepted by some three hundred people.

Doubts arose after relatives of Mr Moller's questioned the identification and demanded an examination, which convinced Police officials that they were right.

More evidence is to be produced tomorrow. — France-Press.

## Dutch Sailors Agree To Join Ship

Vancouver, Mar. 25.

The crewman of the Dutch freighter Amsterdam agreed today to man the vessel on its return journey from Vancouver to Japan after the ship's agents threatened to turn them over to the Immigration authorities if they did not go aboard.

However, the seamen won a promise from the vessel's agents, Dingwall &amp; Co., Ltd., to improve conditions on the ship by scrubbing and tidying the vessel and putting on clean blankets, better food and pure water.

The Dutch seamen, who were flown from Holland last week, will replace 19 crew-men who deserted before the ship left Japan.

They had deserted in protest against conditions and the treatment of the men by the chief mate, P. R. Romeer.

Captain A. Van Knapen said that the Amsterdam would now sail for Japan on schedule next Monday with a load of grain.

The business agent, Mr Jack Rockendel, of the West Coast Seamen's Union, acted for the sailors in their dispute. — United Press.

## Expelled South African MP



Mr Sam Kahn, unseated Communist member of the South African Parliament pictured with his three-year-old son, Barry, at Southampton, after their arrival from South Africa in the liner "Bloemfontein Castle".

Mr Kahn was expelled from the South African House of Assembly in 1952 under the suppression of Communism act. The South African Government's Department of the Interior refused passports for Mr Kahn and his wife and child, so the family have travelled to Britain with sworn affidavits to prove that they are South African citizens. — Express Photo.

## Jap Trade With China "No Solution" Says MacMahon Ball

New York, Mar. 25.

The Professor of Political Science at Melbourne University, Mr W. MacMahon Ball, questioned today whether Japanese trade with Communist China would solve Japan's economic problems.

Writing in the liberal weekly, "The Nation," he said that increased trade with Red China would be "of great importance" to Japan, but doubted that it would be the economic panacea that "some influential leftists" in Japan have pictured.

"It seems to me to be still uncertain whether Communist China would be prepared to trade with Japan to the extent that would enable Japan to become an economically and politically independent force in Asia," he wrote.

Mr MacMahon Ball said, "It would surely be impetuous and unrealistic for the Japanese Government to fling off the American embrace until it has a firm and sizable Peking trade agreement in its pocket."

He was a British Commonwealth member of the Allied Control Commission in Japan in the early years of the occupation. He returned to Japan recently after being absent since 1947, and wrote the article in Tokyo.

TWO BILLS "I think it is true that Japan has neither the will nor the power to review an aggressive militarism in the near future," he said. "But the foreign policy of the more distant future is likely to reflect the domestic changes that take place in the meantime."

He cited two bills now before the Diet as examples of the pattern of the change. One is the government-backed measure to impose restrictions on political activities of school teachers; the other, also sponsored by the government, would re-establish centralized police control, a system he called "well adapted to an authoritarian regime."

Mr MacMahon Ball said public reaction to the Japanese shipping scandals had produced "a revulsion against the whole idea of parliamentary government, and a yearning for the strong, honest patriot who will send corrupt politicians packing." — United Press.

## New York Report Says

## Mao Tse-tung Back In Power In Communist China

New York, Mar. 25.

Communist China's supreme leader, 60-year-old Mao Tse-tung, apparently is back at the same old stand.

It had been three months since Communist publications or broadcasts reported Mao's attendance at a public function, and speculation was rife that he was either seriously ill or dead.

But this week the New China News Agency said in a Peking dispatch that Mao, Chairman of the Central People's Government, had presided at the first meeting of a Committee delegate to write a new national constitution.

The dispatch took on unusual significance since it was played up in especially large type by Red newspapers.

The only other recent report on Mao had come on March 16 when it was announced that he had sent birthday greetings to Kim Du-bong, President of the Standing Committee of North Korea's Supreme People's Assembly.

Speculation about Mao's "illness" was heightened by rumours that a high-level purge was about to sweep Red China. The latter rumours gained impetus a month ago as a result of a speech by a man regarded as a possible rival to Mao.

PRECARIOUS HEALTH This man was 48-year-old Liu Shao-chi, a Moscow-trained "jack-of-all-trades" who is one of six Vice-Chairmen of the Central People's Government.

Liu took over as chief speaker at the Fourth Plenary Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in February and warned of traitors even in the highest ranks of the Party.

In Mao's absence, the warning seemed especially noteworthy. Mao's prestige in Red China is unquestioned. But his health, which is known to be precarious, has been in jeopardy since he moved into a new house in the Western Hills section of Peking, in the centre of a half-mile circle of protective blockhouses and with an air raid shelter in the backyard. He goes nowhere without the flanking protection of guards.

He is known to suffer from high blood pressure and also suffers from ailments contracted during his long and arduous fight against Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek.

Meanwhile, during his absence from the public eye, many of his functions were taken over by the younger, more energetic Liu. Mao has pushed Red China's land reform programme, which runs head-on into the ancient landlord system and has not been successful.

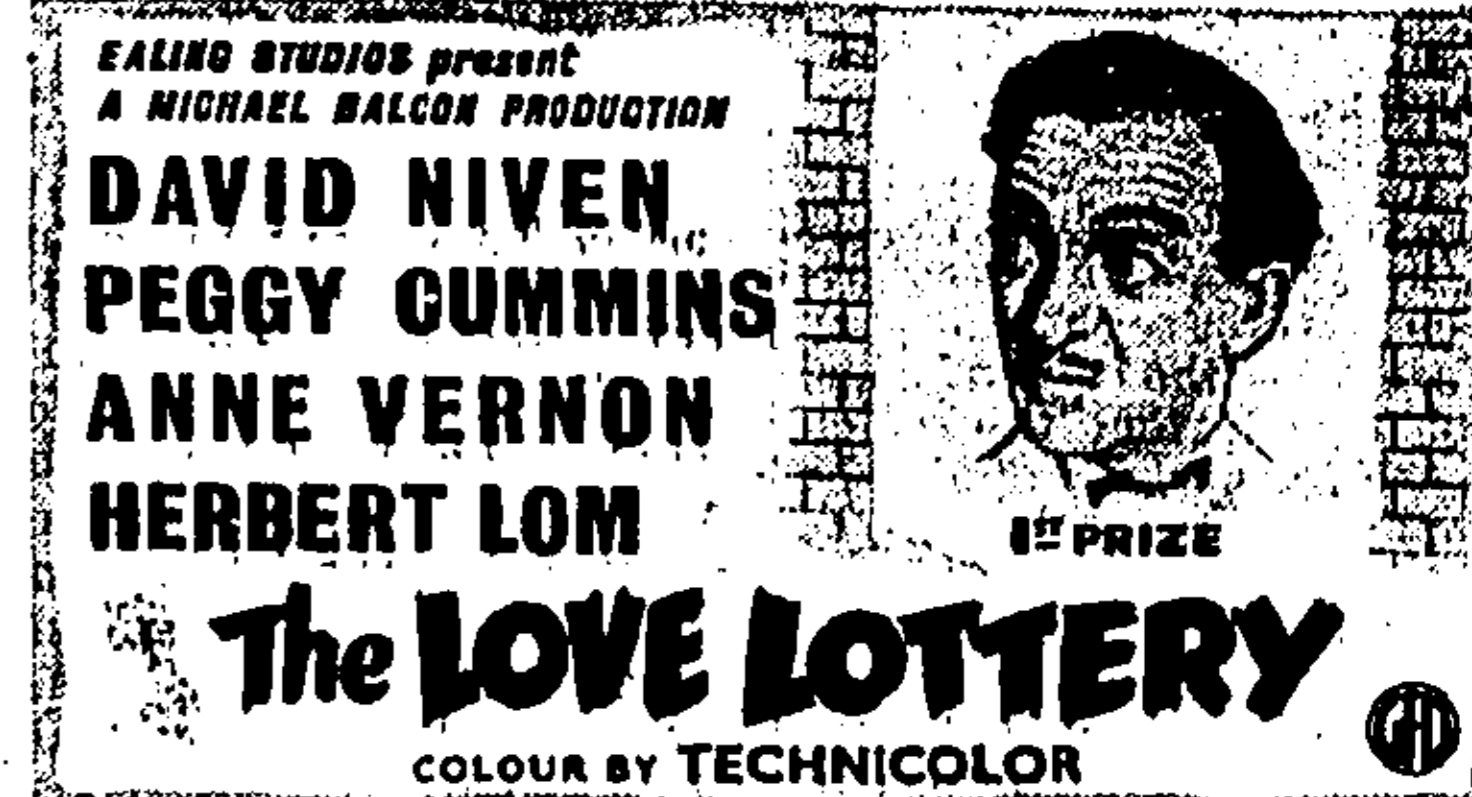
Liu, on the other hand, is the tough-willed organizer of China's labour groups and a strong supporter of industrialization.

Of today's Red Chinese leaders, Liu is believed to be the most pro-Russian. — United Press.

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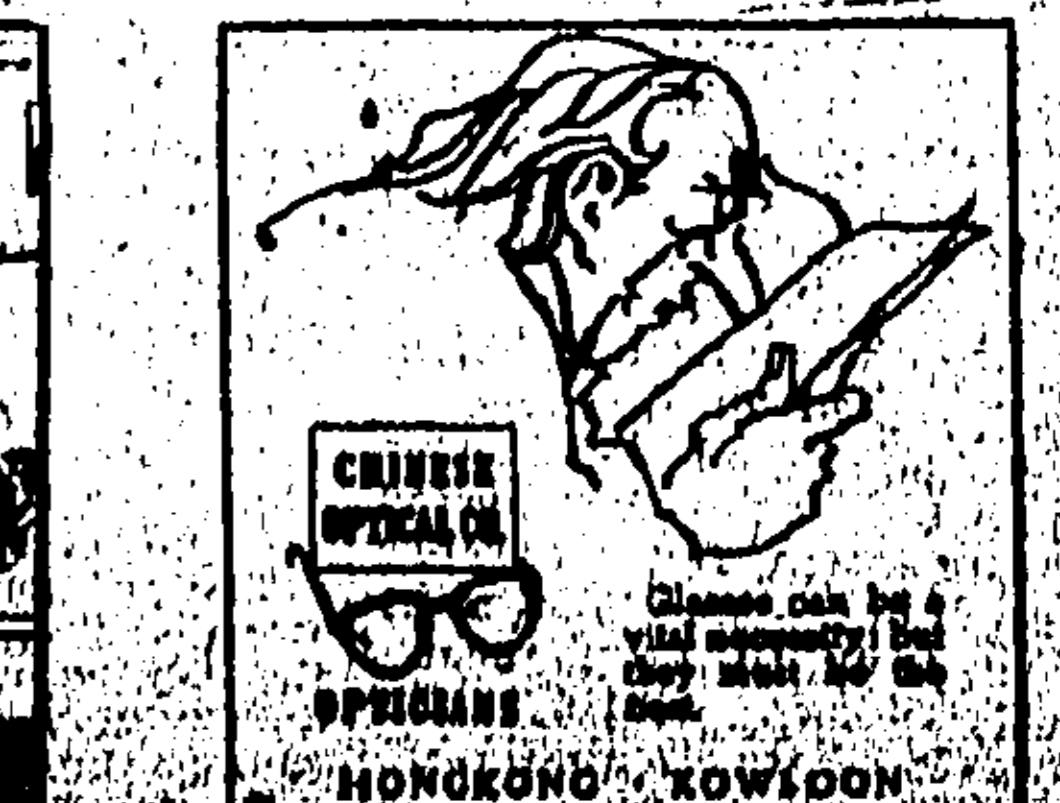
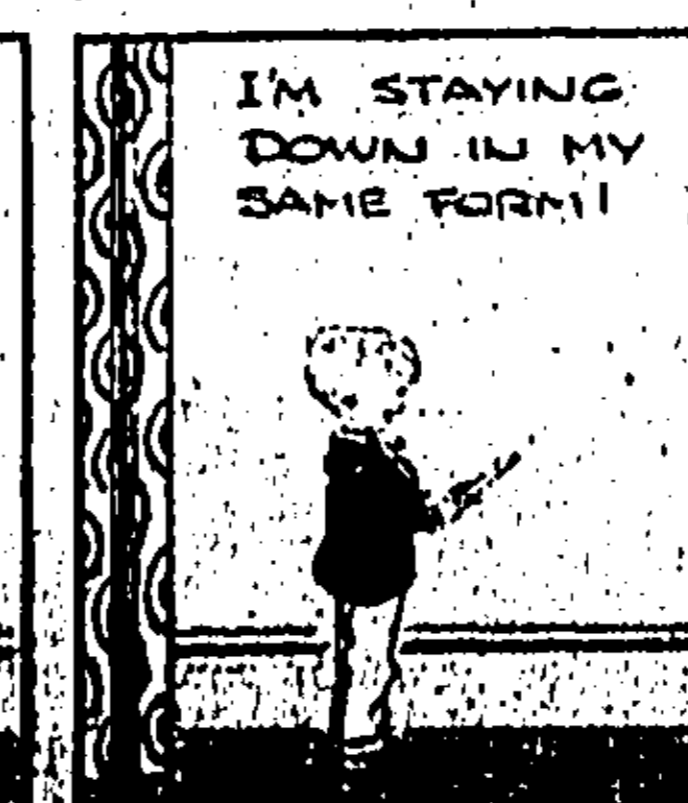
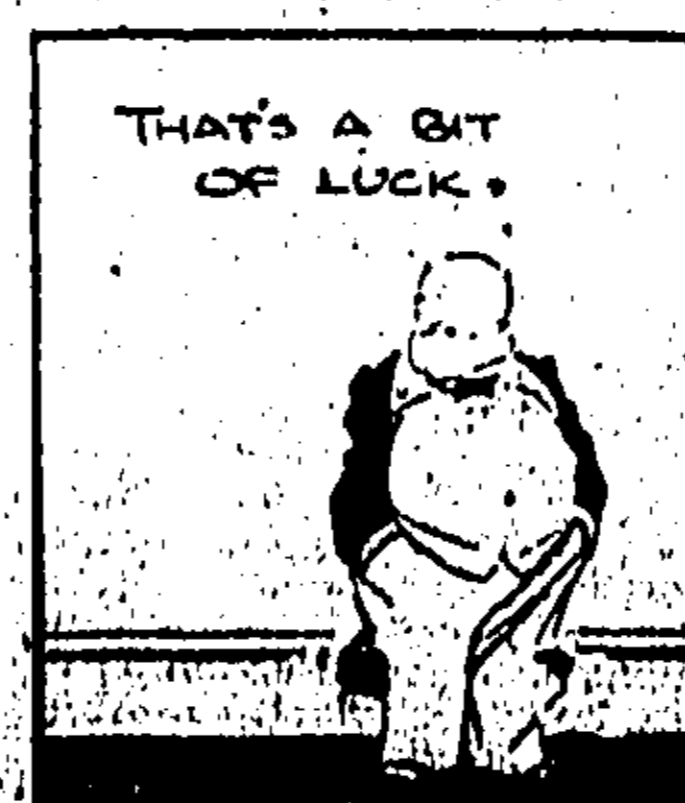
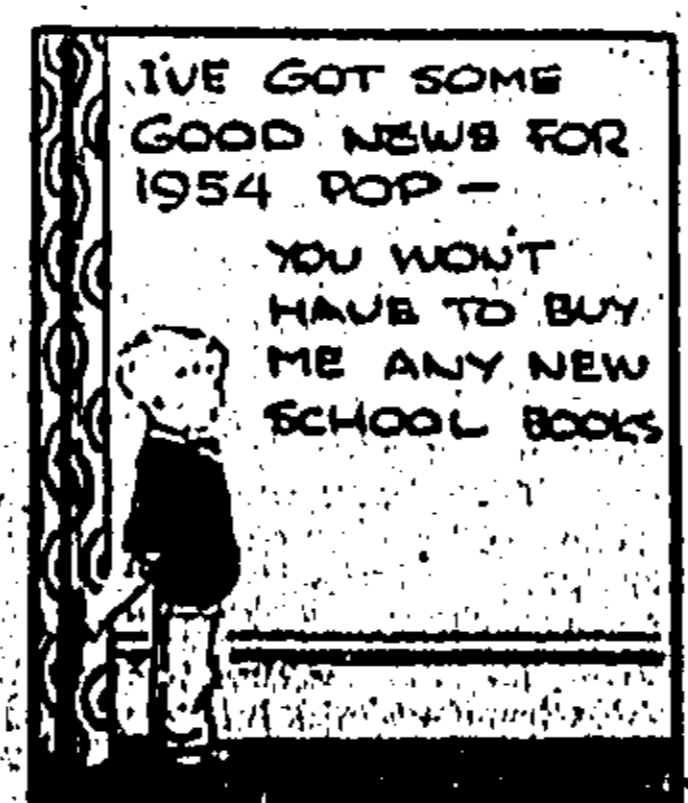
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## POP



# MOUNTING CRITICISM OF H-BOMB TESTS

## US Warning To Arabs And Israel

United Nations, Mar. 25.  
United States Ambassador, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., warned both the Arab states and Israel today in the U.N. Security Council that they would suffer most if they "bring the house down upon themselves" by disregarding United Nations efforts to establish peace in Palestine.

Mr. Lodge spoke in support of a New Zealand resolution which calls upon Egypt to comply with a 1951 resolution ordering an end to restrictive measures against shipping bound for Israel.

But he said that all interested parties in the Palestine dispute have failed at times to live up to U.N. decisions and warned solemnly: "None of us can stand alone."

Mr. Lodge was the first speaker to resume discussion on the Egypt-Israel dispute over shipping restrictions in the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba. Israel charges that Egypt has violated the general armistice agreement by exercising the right of search and seizure of Israel-bound vessels which pass through the Canal and Egyptian waters.

Egypt has argued that she is justified in such action under international law and by demands of self-defence since the general armistice did not terminate the state of war in Palestine.

**EGYPT'S REJECTION**  
Mr. Lodge spoke in support of the New Zealand resolution which Egypt has declared "will be energetically rejected."

Mr. Lodge said the 1951 resolution ordering Egypt to cease shipping restrictions was based on the armistice agreement which has had one of its principal purposes the promotion of a permanent peace in Palestine. The basic issues today are the same as were considered then.

"In our opinion nothing has happened since 1949 when the armistice agreement was signed or since 1951 when the resolution was adopted to alter their validity or significance to the peace of the area."

"We must say that by disregarding the collective efforts of the United Nations, the parties bring the house down upon themselves. It will be they who suffer most. This may seem like a strong statement but it is a strong statement and is followed by other speakers."

### JORDAN'S OPPOSITION

United Nations, Mar. 25.  
The Jordan Government opposes any conference with Israel outside the Mixed Armistice Commission, according to a cable sent by the Jordan Foreign Ministry to United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld. —France-Press.

## But Trials Will Continue, Washington Says

### "THE NEXT ONE MAY BE MIGHTIER THAN EVER"

New York, Mar. 25.

Mounting protests from Britain and Japan over the unexpectedly big blast of the March 1 hydrogen bomb test at Bikini Atoll have not so far altered United States plans to continue tests in the Pacific with weapons comparable to or mightier than the Bikini hydrogen bomb.

A spokesman for the Atomic Energy Commission in Washington obliquely confirmed reports that new hydrogen tests were coming.

He referred to a commission announcement of March 1 — when the immensely powerful hydrogen bomb was exploded in the Marshall Islands — saying "this is the first of a series of tests."

The spokesman added today when reports of British and Japanese newspaper protests were read to him: "There is no suggestion that the series of tests mentioned in the March 1 announcement will not be held."

Other sources suggested a further test might have been delayed because of astonishment about the force of the March 1 detonation and the need for re-evaluating.

Official statements about greater precautions in future tests made it almost certain that nuclear weapons would be exploded.

Additional steps to reassure the Japanese against the danger of a hydrogen bomb explosion following the March 1 test included extension of the prohibited area to a radius of 450 miles, and greatly increased air patrols to keep ships and planes warned.

President Eisenhower told his press conference yesterday that new precautions must be taken. Something happened on March 1 which had not happened before and surprised the scientists, he said.

### FELL FAR BELOW

It was understood the scientists based their underestimate of the force of the March explosion on the first exploratory test of a hydrogen device in the autumn of 1952 and subsequent laboratory studies.

This estimate was revised upwards, one press report said, but even so fell far below the power now believed to have been released.

This report said the force of the bomb was computed to be at least 14 megatons—equivalent to the explosion of 14 million tons of TNT.

The atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima had an energy release of 20,000 tons of TNT. Further experiments in the 1954 series are expected to include detonations of various sorts of fissionable (atomic) and thermonuclear (hydrogen) devices, some too powerful to be tested at the Nevada proving grounds.

### THREE FACTORS

Factors suggested to be causing possible delay in a second hydrogen bomb test perhaps instead of set off from a tower as on March 1 were:

1. Efforts by the scientists to re-evaluate the power of their weapon on the basis of the March 1 explosion.
2. Unfavourable winds.
3. Radio-activity of Bikini atoll requiring a delay in setting up a further test there. The test island itself was obliterated, one report said. Tests of less powerful weapons were expected to continue at Eniwetok.

### NEWSPAPER COLUMNIST

George Sokolsky, Hearst newspaper columnist, summed up this reaction: "The most recent tests with the hell bomb in the Pacific should frighten everyone. The radius of that bomb was so wide that 450 miles has now been set as its outer periphery."

"Perhaps that fact would have been kept secret from the American people were it not that some Japanese fishermen were damaged during the tests."

### HE MADE THE STATEMENT

He made the statement after his Committee heard a two-hour report by Mr. Robert Sprague, an electrical manufacturer of North Adams, Massachusetts, who was given "extraordinary access" to secret reports. Other Senators said Mr. Sprague's report was the best they had ever heard on the subject.

The Committee last autumn gave Mr. Sprague the job of conducting an independent investigation to determine whether the nation's defenses were adequate. Senator Saltonstall said Mr. Sprague submitted several recommendations which already are being considered by government agencies.

Mr. Sprague, accompanied by a Senatorial delegation, will present his report to President Eisenhower on Friday. While the specific contents of the report were not disclosed, Senator Saltonstall said, "it strongly supports the conclusion that the specific programmes now under way combine to constitute a sound overall continental defence programme."

He cautioned, however, that the United States could not buy "complete protection" from atomic attack even if "every resource in our country were put into its defence and defence."

Newsweek magazine reported that the March 1 bomb was a revolutionary "three-stage" weapon.

"An atom bomb triggered small amounts of tritium touching off lithium, which in turn set off the thermonuclear reaction," the magazine said.

### SO BIG

It also quoted the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives as saying: "Weapons are getting so big that if they get much bigger we won't be able to test them."

However, a Congressional Committee report made public in the last 24 hours, showed that Atomic Energy Commission officials were seeking larger appropriations for more atomic hydrogen tests.

The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Lewis Strauss, told the House Appropriations Committee at a hearing on March 9 that in the coming year the rise in costs would be steeper than originally planned because of the additional work involved.

Mr. Strauss added "paralleling this atomic weapon development there has been in progress since 1950 a concerted development effort on thermonuclear weapons."

"Because thermonuclear systems require different materials, steps have been taken to expand our production of these materials and to meet the requirements established by the Joint Chiefs of Staff."

Mr. Strauss, who attended the hydrogen bomb test, was expected back in Washington within ten days. He will probably be called before the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee to report on the test and its effects.

### INVESTIGATION

The committee in the meantime has begun an investigation to determine whether adequate safety and security precautions were taken by the scientists and military authorities for the March 1 H. bomb explosion.

The unexpected fury of the hydrogen bomb has shocked the American public and officials, a realization of what nuclear war might mean and brought renewed demands for better information.

George Sokolsky, Hearst newspaper columnist, summed up this reaction: "The most recent tests with the hell bomb in the Pacific should frighten everyone. The radius of that bomb was so wide that 450 miles has now been set as its outer periphery."

"Perhaps that fact would have been kept secret from the American people were it not that some Japanese fishermen were damaged during the tests."

## "Effective Defence Against Soviet Atomic Bombers"

Washington, Mar. 25.

The chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, said today after a top-secret briefing that America's continental air defence system would provide "effective defence" against Russian atomic bombers.

He made the statement after his Committee heard a two-hour report by Mr. Robert Sprague, an electrical manufacturer of North Adams, Massachusetts, who was given "extraordinary access" to secret reports. Other Senators said Mr. Sprague's report was the best they had ever heard on the subject.

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He cautioned, however, that the United States could not buy "complete protection" from atomic attack even if "every resource in our country were put into its defence and defence."

Other officials have said the vast majority of an attacking bomber force would be destroyed by the continental defence system.

The United States is spending more for continental defence this year than ever before, about \$400,000,000 more than last year. The money is being used to provide more interceptors and more anti-aircraft guided missile battalions.

The programme also calls for earlier warning of attack from radar stations ringing the U.S. and Canada and the quick reaction of jet fighters in the event of attack against major cities.

One of the newest features of the anti-aircraft programme is the establishment of Nike guided missile centres near major cities. However, Army Chief of Staff Raymond W. Canine said the Army has been developing a missile centre near the Nike missile bases.

"If a single bomb has a destructive radius of 450 miles, it means that a single bomb can destroy not only the British Isles but that every large city in the United States can be wiped out by an enemy bomb."

### CIVIL DEFENCE PLANS

Mr. Val Peterson, head of the Federal Civil Defence Administration, told Reuters today that he was re-examining civil defence plans in the light of the enormous damage and radiation range of the hydrogen bomb.

"We have three alternatives," Mr. Peterson said.

"The first is that everyone should go underground during an attack. This is feasible but the cost of building shelters for millions of Americans would be prohibitive."

"The second is that we remain in our cities and carry on. This is impossible because our citizens would be wiped out."

"The third alternative is mass evacuation of our major cities in the event of an attack. This poses difficult problems but it is the only real answer because it will be easier to rebuild destroyed cities than to rebuild a complete generation of Americans."

He said his administration was trying to perfect plans so that within two years the civil defence authorities would have at least two hours' warning of an attack and would be able to evacuate all major cities before enemy bombs struck.

Mr. Peterson said he was confident that a proof system for the early alerting of civil defence authorities could be completed. —Reuters.

### OUTLAW APPEAL

London, Mar. 25.  
The President of the Methodist Conference, Dr. Donald Soper, today appealed to "all Christians everywhere to demand of their Governments that whatever the cost and whatever the dangers" atomic weapons be "entirely outlawed."

Dr. Soper said "Scientists have apparently been surprised and non-plussed at the colossal explosion caused by the hydrogen bomb though I doubt whether in view of the terrible nature of the weapon they should have been surprised. I believe we are approaching in this atomic experiment a point of no return if we have not already reached it."

Responsible leaders, Dr. Soper added, "must take this new and terrible fact into immediate and serious consideration. I wish above all that the Christian Church could find a united voice at this critical moment in human history."

He went on: "The issue for humanity as a whole is so urgent that proposals to ban or abolish atomic and hydrogen bombs should be immediately accepted by every responsible human being." —France-Press.

From Russia, participating for the first time in years with other Eastern European countries, came a big delegation including actresses Lioubov Orlova, Clara Louchko and Catherine Litvinenko.

All of them, with the jury headed by the poet, painter and writer Jean Cocteau, and the hundreds of journalists present, are expected to sit through 150 miles of film in the next fortnight—morning, afternoon and evening—entered in the prize competition.

Besides the United States, Britain, France, Japan, India, Sweden, Norway and Denmark are Pakistan and Iceland, participating in this Festival for the first time.

The Festival tonight was officially opened by the French Minister of State, M. General Edouard Cornilhon Molinier.

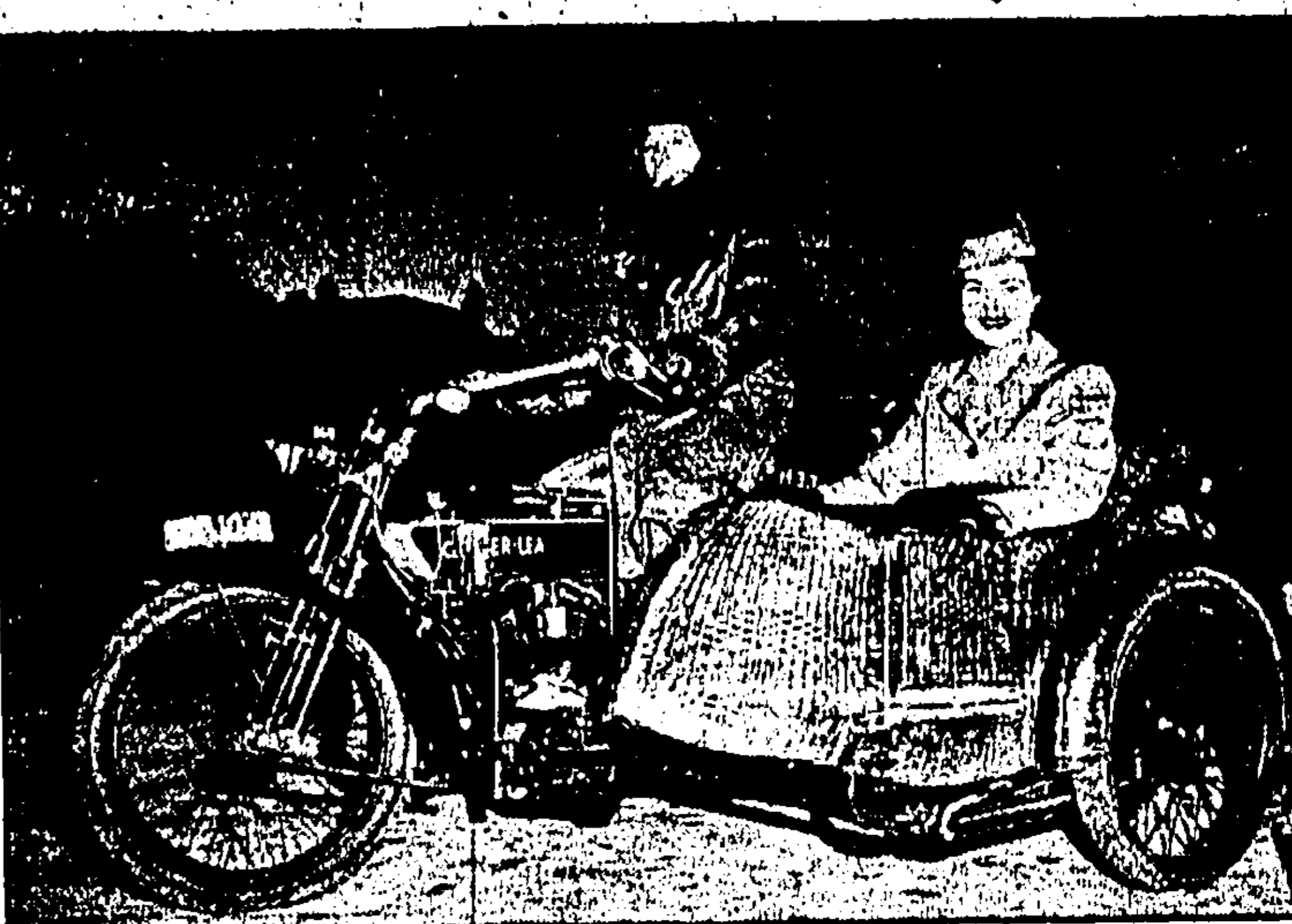
Two short films, both American, and both in CinemaScope, a French invention, were shown. They were "Western Express" and "A Walt Disney production."

Other American entries during the next two weeks will be "From Here to Eternity," "Knights of the Round Table," "Little Boy Lost," and "The Living Desert."

Japan's productions will be "Kagemusha" (The Gate of Hell), "Nigorie" (Women's Destiny), and "Kobun" (Love Letter), plus a short film "Hiroshima, My Love."

United Press.

## He Took This Outfit On The London To Brighton



Enjoying the experience of an earlier form of travel is Air Hostess Lee Baily of America taking a ride in a 1913 Chater-Lee motorcycle combination driven by Mr. Stanley Gilks. Mr. Gilks, who is a motorcycle dealer at Ickenham, Middlesex, entered the combination in the veteran motorcycle rally from London to Brighton. His beard and decastalker hat help to recreate the period atmosphere. —Reutersphoto.

## In Western Australia Today

### Strict Safeguards For Queen's Health As New Tour Starts

Adelaide, Mar. 26.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh today start their tour of Western Australia, where five new cases of Polio (infantile paralysis) yesterday brought the epidemic total to 306.

The Queen — for whom the tour arrangements have been extensively revised because of the outbreak — is in the best of health and spirits, it was stated last night.

In South Australia's boisterous eve of departure greetings to the Queen yesterday, a police trooper's horse, forced back by the crowd, crashed into the Royal car.

It dented the front mudguard and shattered the glass of the headlamp.

The Queen and the Duke, who were driving back to Government House from Parafield airport here, were unhurt and were only concerned for the safety of the officer and the horse.

Scores of people ran to pick up the fragments of glass as souvenirs.

Commander Steele Perkins, the Queen's medical adviser, has consulted with virus specialists and the security officers who will guard the Queen in Western Australia, it was made known last night.

He has insisted that all anti-polio precautions must be "complete and absolute."

### A "SAFE DISTANCE"

All police have been instructed that everyone must be kept at a "safe" distance from the Queen and that there must be no repetition of incidents in which children have dented the guards' barriers or approached her.

Commander Steele Perkins will keep a special watch on the Queen to guard against her becoming overtired.

It was learned officially last night that the Royal party will not use a drop of Western Australian water, even in tea. All water used will come from the Gothic.

A consignment of meat, specially packed, has been flown from Melbourne to the Gothic in Fremantle.

The meat was not handled in Western Australia except by members of the Gothic's crew. Police specialists told Commander Steele Perkins that the risk of infection is greater from direct physical contact than from respiratory contact, such as from sneezing or coughing.

The authorities are satisfied that the arrangements are now as safe as possible. —Reuters.

### Warrant For UNESCO Employee

New York, Mar. 25.  
United States Federal Judge, Henry W. Goodard, tonight issued an arrest warrant against David Left, an American member of UNESCO staff in Paris, for his refusal to appear before a New York Federal Jury investigating subversive activities.

The warrant will be handed over to Mr. Left through the American embassy in Paris. He cannot be arrested unless he is on American soil. —France-Press.

Public opinion would be mollified since the Government's intention is to put this aid into road building, irrigation, schools and housing development.

Other staff members.

## Will Iranian Deputies Support Oil Settlement?

Teheran, Mar. 25.

The opening of the new Iranian Parliament, the first since the overthrow of Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh last August, will bring a new and unpredictable force to bear upon the Iranian oil question.

The question which foreign observers in Teheran are asking is whether the new Majlis, the Lower House of Parliament, will give whole-hearted support to the Prime Minister, General Fazlollah Zahedi, and his Cabinet colleagues who appear anxious to secure a satisfactory solution of the oil problem.

Government officials say that they are confident that, provided that any agreement reached recognises the nationalisation laws and Iran's desire to own her oil wealth, Parliament will ratify it.

Western diplomats here are more cautious. They say that past Majlis have tended to concentrate rather on their internal differences than on getting to work on the vital task of moulding and ratifying legislation.

In the last 12 years, Iran has had five Majlis and 25 Governments. One of the longest, and most effective, was that of Dr. Mossadegh.

Under his leadership, Iran achieved her nationalist ambitions in the oil nationalisation which caused the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company to evacuate its oil plants in the southern province of Khuzistan. The Iranian Parliament consists of two houses.

**DOMINANT FORCE**  
The lower house, or Majlis, is the dominant political force, since it can defeat the Government, whose members do not sit in the Majlis by "no confidence" vote at any time by a simple majority.

The upper house, or Senate, which possesses no power of veto and seldom initiates legislation, is, in effect, an advisory council of elder statesmen.

Basically, the issues facing the 18th Majlis are clear-cut. It can reject any oil agreement proposed by the Government and so deprive Iran of a considerable proportion of her national income.

Or it can accept a carefully drafted compromise agreement, commercially acceptable to Western Oil Companies and palatable to Iranian public opinion, which has been inflamed by talk of foreign exploitation and "colonialism" for several years.

This would galvanise Iran's tottering economy, already tottering on its knees for nearly three years, with aid in the form of advances on future oil revenue.

Public opinion would be mollified since the Government's intention is to put this aid into road building, irrigation, schools and housing development.

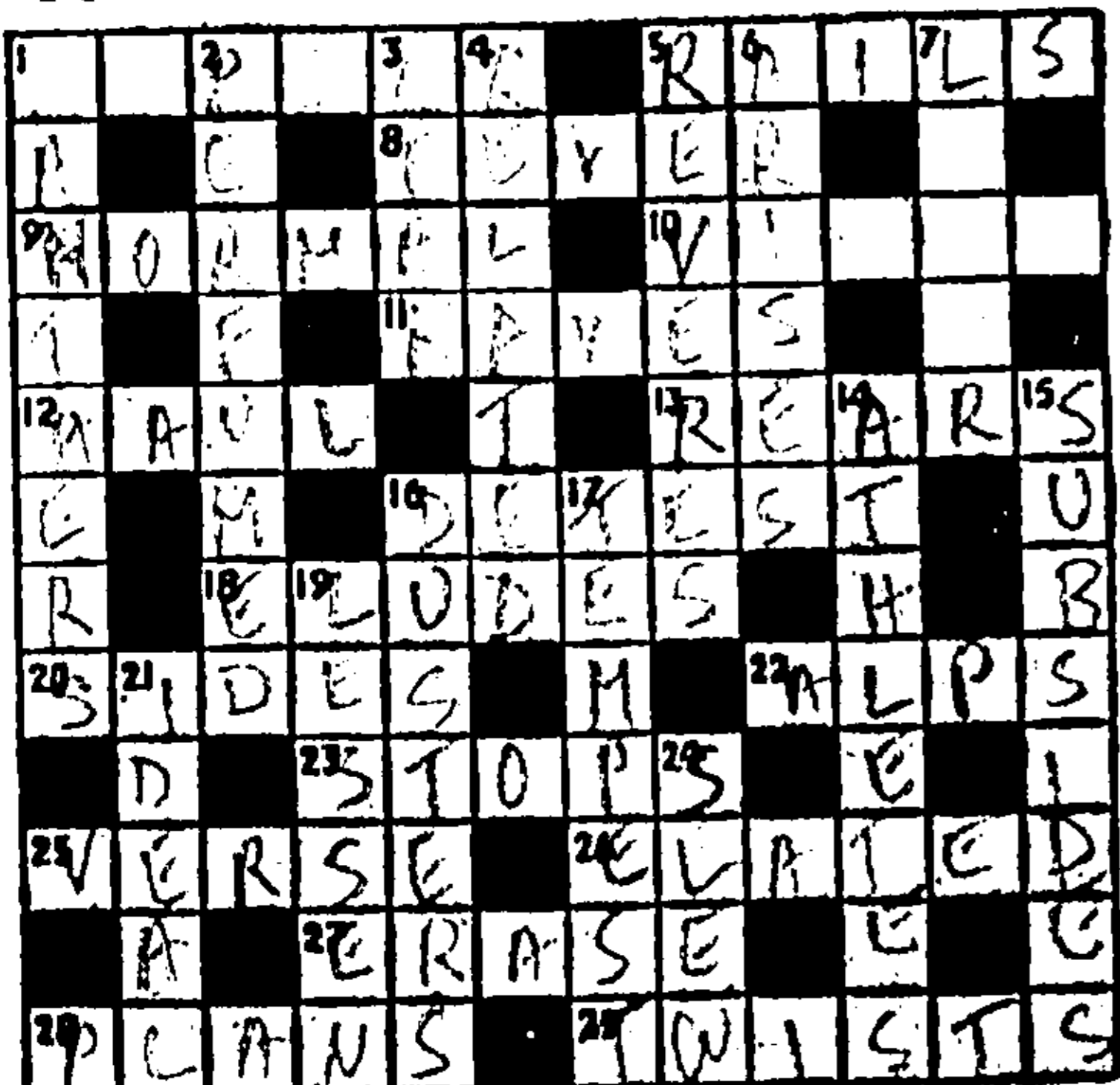
Other staff members.

Other staff members.

Other staff members.

Other staff members.

## A British Crossword Puzzle



### ACROSS

- 1 Tree (6).
- 5 Grates (5).
- 8 Heelie state (5).
- 9 Ordinary (6).
- 10 Watch (5).
- 11 Talks angrily (5).
- 12 Pull (4).
- 13 Brings up (6).
- 16 Leathe (6).
- 18 Doozes (6).
- 20 Domes (6).
- 22 Mountains (4).
- 23 Cones (6).
- 25 Poetry (6).
- 26 Highly phased (6).
- 27 Rub Out (6).
- 28 Schemes (6).
- 29 Twines (6).

### DOWN

- 1 Leopards (8).
- 2 Sighted (8).
- 3 At a distance (4).
- 4 Aka (7).
- 5 Venerates (7).
- 6 Gets up (6).
- 7 Earlier (6).
- 14 Sportsmen (8).
- 15 Does down (8).
- 16 Cleaning cloths (7).
- 17 Storm (7).
- 19 Diminish (5).
- 21 Perforated (6).
- 24 Slaughtered (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1 Spread, 5 Blind, 8 Tent, 9 Seldom, 11 Intel, 12 Lament, 14 Anon, 16 Liden, 18 Paris, 19 Sero, 20 Leader, 24 Sings, 25 Reduce, 26 Reel, 27 Dooze, 28 Stream, Down: 1 Sash, 2 Roll, 3 Atom, 4 Demean, 5 Brittle, 6 Intrude, 7 Darning, 10 Daunt, 13 Oppose, 14 Arrange, 16 Outset, 17 Armed, 19 Spire, 21 Dert, 22 Room, 24 Deem.

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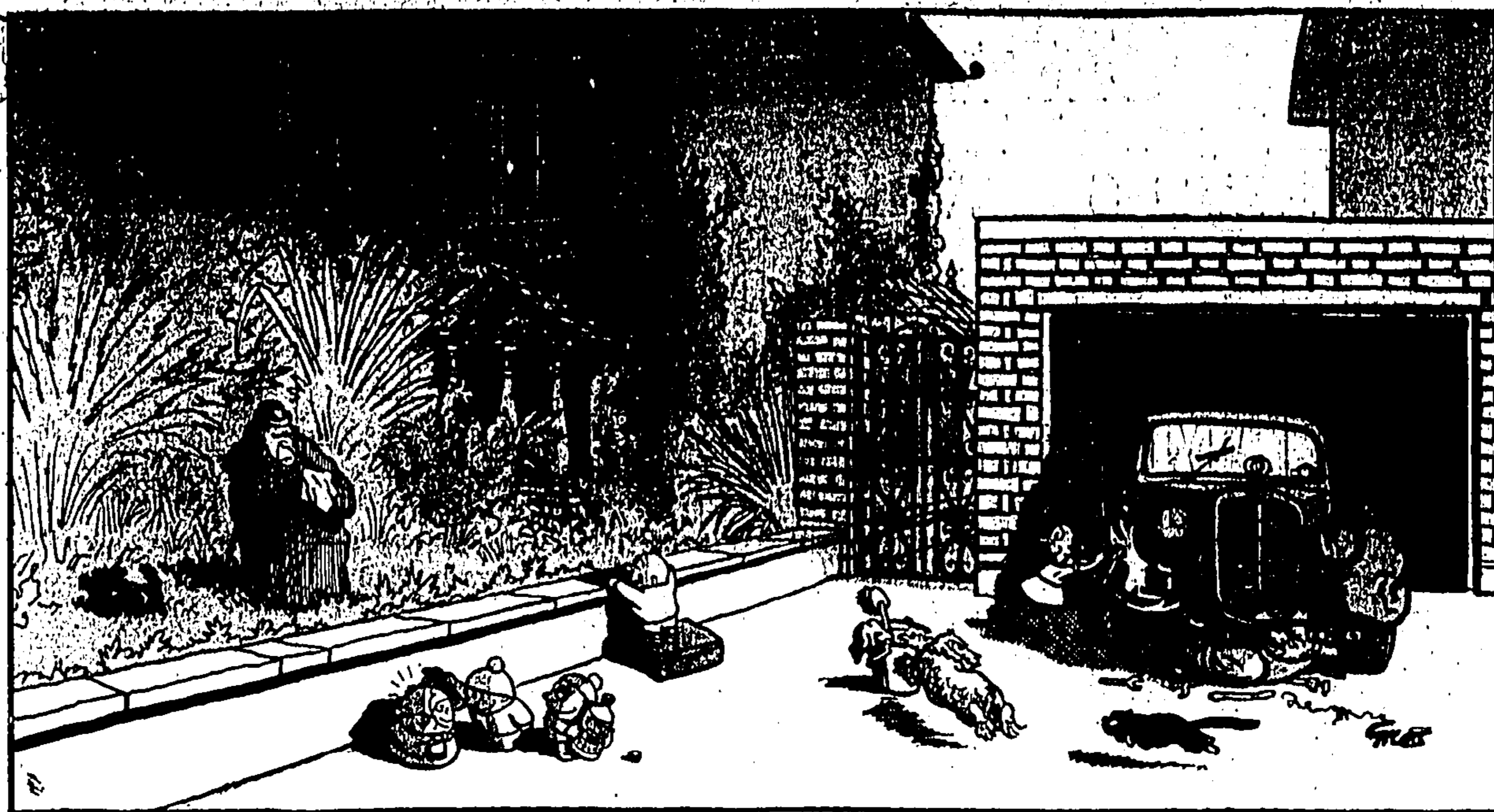
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FROM THE CUTTING OF NOTCHES TO THE SPLITTING OF ATOMS

# 100 YEARS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE

By Peter Lovegrove

THE dignified Gothic building of the present Houses of Parliament at Westminster, with its forest of pinnacles, spires and towers, is only just over a hundred years old. The previous edifice, where Lords and Commons had held their meetings for nearly five centuries, was destroyed in a disastrous fire—caused by the carelessness of workmen burning old tally-sticks painstakingly notched by generations of civil servants.

The complicated and leisurely system of recording payments made to the Exchequer by cutting notches in a piece of elm wood and then splitting it actually survived until 1826. An 18th century document describes the procedure thus:—  
"Payments there to be made to the Teller, who writes a Bill thereof in Parchment, expressing the Sum in letters, and throws it down through a Pipe into the Tally Court, where the Tally Cutter makes a Tally thereof. Then the Auditor writes on the Tally a Duplicate of the Bill, and expresses the sum in Notches, and the Clerk of the Rolls enters the Bill in his Book; then the Scriptor Talliar reads the Tally, the Clerk of the Rolls looking in his Book to see how they agree; and thereon the Chamberlains strike the Tally, i.e. divide and separate it, and giving the Stock to the Party, keep the Foil, themselves, and the Bill is taken away and filed by the Auditors."

Mr Wyn Griffith recalls this quaint system, and many other strange and entertaining details of how the Government's day-by-day business was conducted in bygone years, in his pamphlet "The British Civil Service, 1854-1954," just published to

celebrate the centenary of the Northcott-Trevelyan Report, which laid the foundations of the Civil Service as we know it today.

Some accounts were kept in Latin or in Roman numerals—which proved hard to balance. All other documents had to be copied by "casual writers," who were called "fourpenny's" or "penny's" according to their hourly rates of pay. The Service was still fragmentary in character: officials were confined to the branch of office they entered; there was narrow departmentalism and waste of manpower.

## Worst Feature

BUT by far the worst feature of the administration was the system of patronage as a means of entry into Crown employment. There were no competitive examinations, new entrants had to depend on an influential patron to get a job, and there was also a brisk business in buying and selling offices. Some secure posts, executed by a deputy, were held for life, and considered as property and given as a provision for children.

The Marquis of Buckingham, for instance, was only ten years old when he was appointed Teller of the Exchequer, a post worth £20,000 a year. And certain officials—such as the Paymaster of the Land Forces and the Treasurer of the Navy—also acted as bankers, for their own benefit, with the public money entrusted to them.

Edmund Burke thundered against the system in the last quarter of the 18th Century, once describing the Board of Trade as "a sort of gently ripening hothouse, where eight

Members of Parliament receive salaries of £1,000 a year, for a certain given time, for doing little, in order to mature at a proper season a claim for £2,000, to be granted for doing less."

But it had lasted for hundreds of years—Chaucer, for instance, nominally held three Government posts at the same time—and it was not until the Trevelyan-Northcott Report and the revelation of incompetence in the Crimean War that reforms began to be made.

The Civil Service Commission was formed in 1855 to examine candidates already nominated, and in 1870 came the introduction of the Open Competitive Examination. Order and uniformity were brought into the working methods of the Service under the increasing control of the Treasury. Type-writers gradually made their appearance, though the copying of letters by hand did not entirely disappear until World War One.

After 1919 came the setting up of the National Whitley Council, consisting of an "official" side made up of high officials, and a "staff" side drawn from representatives of Staff organisations and unions, which established the principle of joint consultation and practical co-operation in matters of recruitment, pay and working conditions.

In 1854, there were only 17,815 civil servants. Owing to the vast increase of work thrown on the Service by the great new measures of social legislation introduced by successive Parliaments, they had grown to 100,000 by the turn of the century, 160,000 by 1914, 387,000 by 1939, and 704,000, of which nearly half were women in April 1954. To-

day the figure has dropped to 657,385, but it refers to non-industrial staff only—the Post Office and the Service and Supply departments also employ about 430,000 industrial workers.

At the top of this pyramid are 3,000 Administrative staff, who advise Ministers on the formulation of new policy, and co-ordinate, administer and control the various departments. "They are not public figures and their names rarely appear in the Press," says Mr Griffith. "They shun publicity and are content to remain, as far as the outside world is concerned, as a succession of Grey Eminences in the shadow of a series of Ministers of the Crown. Their hours of work are long and uncertain, their work travels home with them, and they cannot shed their responsibilities for any length of time."

## Wide Range

NEXT in the hierarchy are 70,000 Executive class officials, "whose work includes almost everything above routine and below formulation of policy," and professional, scientific and technical specialists whose activities extend "from splitting atoms to splitting hairs over a legal clause." There are about 100,000 Clerical Officers, and the Post Office, with its many ramifications, accounts for most of the remainder.

"The range of occupations entrusted to the Civil Service is now so wide that it is no wonder the ordinary man finds difficulty in forming a mental picture of it," writes Mr Griffith. "Their duties range from issuing a passport to selling postage stamps, from computing income tax liabilities to proving wills, from licensing imports to fight-

ing the Colorado beetle on our beaches. Births and deaths, marriage and divorce call them to action. They are concerned with pensions, health, explosives, bankruptcy, atomic energy, Domesday Book, nylons, the Dollar Balance and the Water-gate. There are not many forms of human industry not represented in the list, except perhaps sport, composing music and telling fortunes."

## Secretly Proud

"THE English," once said Professor Santayana, "wish to peck at their institutions and tolerate only such institutions as they can peck at." They certainly peck at civil servants, who are often ridiculed, joked about, and grumbled at. And yet the Service has a high reputation abroad, and there is a constant stream of foreign visitors who wish to study its methods and to mould their own into its pattern.

Since it is the envy of many countries, how can it be a butt in its own? Mr Griffith thinks that the answer is that however much they may abuse it, the English are secretly proud of their Civil Service. "The jests and the grumbles are in part a defence mechanism, a protest against authority as such and a warning to it not to exceed its powers, the powers ultimately derived from the will of the people as spoken in Parliament... If the time ever comes when the English are unable to joke about their officials, it can only be because they are afraid to do so, and such an England is not one to look forward to."

## THEY PROMOTE UNITY

By  
Irvin Wood

London.  
HOW do you go about promoting Commonwealth unity?

If you're Peter Baker, MP, you hire a brass band, write a letter to the Queen of Tonga, organise a hearty St George's Day rally—and raise £780,000 in cold, hard cash.

Then you throw a press conference.

Down in a basement dining room below the House of Commons more than a hundred rather bewildered reporters gathered for the official send-off.

They learned that the band had been saved for the St. George's Day rally (April 23). They were told that the Queen of Tonga (less happily) had not yet answered the letter inviting her to join in the show.

But the cash was ready and waiting. Hard-headed bankers and insurance men had put up £750,000. And 30,000 other Englishmen had each added a little more than £1 a piece to the pot.

Research committees (heavily sprinkled with bankers and insurance men) were now busy trying to find a way to spend the money, the conference learned.

## Their Aim

Mr Baker was hopeful that the researches would come up with an answer soon.

The aim is a project which will both yield a profit—and fire the imagination of the Commonwealth. Most likely, they will site it in an underdeveloped area whose government is in need of some capital. They particularly want a plan which invests throughout the Commonwealth can join.

The plan formed, the public will then be invited to subscribe some more money—and to share in the profits of the scheme.

Maybe you're still bewildered by all this?

Let's go back to the beginning. Mr Baker, Tory MP for South Norfolk, is one of the wartime dare devils who parachuted behind enemy lines and raised hell across Western Europe. He went to Holland, made life pretty hot for Hitler's men, won an MC—and spent a long time in a concentration camp. In civilian life, he is a successful publisher and author.

He decided, just after the Coronation, that now was the time for a new plan to unite the Commonwealth.

## Got Help

And so, with some friends, he formed the "Company" of Commonwealth Ventures, and asked the public to help. He was surprised when he got 30,000 letters back—full of money. But thus supported, he went to the bankers and insurance men. He got them to put up the £750,000 and engaged their help to find a scheme.

In the interim, he has been trying to form branches of the Ventures throughout the Commonwealth. And he has had encouraging replies from the Prime Ministers of Australia, New Zealand and from the Canadian trade department.

And 23 Tory and 12 Labour MPs are now to start stamping Britain in "Brains Trust" panels to support the scheme.

When the scheme is really rolling, he hopes there will be at least as much capital from member countries of the Commonwealth as from Britain. He hopes to make his full plan public at the St George's Day rally.

## "GO EAST, YOUNG RED!" URGE MALENKOV & CO

By LES ARMOUR

OUTSIDE GUM, Moscow's biggest department store, there was a surging queue this week.

Mostorg, the second biggest shop in town, drew crowds almost as big.

The 200,000 who thronged into GUM every day came to see salmon-coloured V-necked evening dresses and nylon underthings in electric blue. Mostorg was packing them in with "Await Me" cosmetics and "Jubilee of the Red Army" perfumes.

But at the Moscow terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railroad there was another kind of queue. The Trans-Siberian was offering free rides to the East to points one, two and three thousand miles from Moscow.

The two kinds of queue had one thing in common: both are part of a firebell campaign to make life a little easier for the average Russian.

GUM and Mostorg were bulging with goodies as a sign that

Malenkov's campaign to pump more "consumer goods" into the market was paying off. But the Trans-Siberian was doing a booming business—because the underpinnings of the Russian economy are still shaky.

Between 1917 and 1940 industrial production rocketed 230 percent. But farm production rose only a bare 10 percent. It is still lagging just as badly.

In a last-ditch effort to swing the balance, the Kremlin has come up with what is perhaps the boldest plan in the history of man.

★ ★ ★

Malenkov proposes to colonise 32 million acres of wasteland in Siberia, the Urals, Kazakhstan and the Volga basin in two years.

That is a lot of territory. In fact, it is almost exactly the total area of England and Wales.

To back their imaginative planning, Malenkov's men have devised equally imaginative procedure.

Whole towns on wheels, will follow the pioneers. They will include shops, newspapers, cinemas and houses—all caravan style.

Already 173,000 pioneers have left on the project. More will follow as fast as they can be recruited.

Among them will be 100,000 young Communist leaders. They will spearhead the operation, bolster morale, and discipline stragglers.

To encourage the migrants, rates of pay will be high and conditions will be as good as the planners can make them. They have to be. There is no room for failure. Unless grain and cattle production can be provided upward, the Russians are going to find themselves with shops full of pots and nylons, and nothing to eat.

Population is growing by leaps and bounds. Machinery is available to lift the standard of living well above the present level.

Everything is there but the pioneers.

The Kremlin has deliberately courted this disaster. After the revolution, industrial development was the watchword. Heavy industry mushroomed.

Now that job is done and the swing is toward light industry and higher standards of living. But the agricultural base for better living is just not there. The peasants never agreed to "Socialisation."

★ ★ ★

The solution, plainly, is to hit for the wide open spaces. Russia has plenty of them—a vast plain stretching from the Volga to the Pacific, from the Arctic to the Chinese border and Turkistan.

In Area, it is as great as the great North American prairie, and much of it is the same sort of country.

The North American prairie is now as carefully cultivated as a back garden and it sprouts great cities: Omaha, Kansas City, Winnipeg, Des Moines, Bismarck, Minneapolis. Most of the Russian prairie is a big blank.

It is a little colder and a little rougher. But it won't stay blank for long.



obtainable from  
all shops and stores



## INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY SEMI-FINAL

## BRILLIANT GOAL WITH TWO MINUTES TO GO GIVES PAKISTAN VICTORY

A brilliant goal by left-wing Dallah just two minutes before full time yesterday enabled Pakistan to eliminate the holders, England, and qualify to meet Portugal in the final of the International hockey competition.

After England had failed to convert a penalty bully in the 12th minute of the first half, and pressed their opponents into their own half for the greater period of the second half, the Pakistanis staged a rousing finish in the last five minutes of the game.

Suddenly taking the offensive, the Pakistan forwards broke through with a series of lightning combined thrusts. During one of these right-wing Omar managed to beat Reynolds after a desperate tussle and flashed the ball across the top of the "D".

Hamit on the receiving end took a first time drive which was stopped by one of the defenders but Dallah followed up with a lightning shot along the ground drive which he had never saw until the ball had hit the net.

**OUTSIDE CHANCE**  
The goal gave a deceiving win to the Pakistanis who on their form yesterday could be given an outside chance to upset the formidable Portuguese XI in the final.

Played at a very fast pace and with a superabundance of enthusiasm with its accompaniment of baseball and cricket strokes, yesterday's match was again in the main an exhibition of grand defence work by both teams.

To Pakistan's defenders, and particularly their two full backs, Farid Khan and Yabub Khan, must be credited the

major share of Pakistan's triumph.

For almost three quarters of the game they and the three halves stood up to the continuous onslaughts of the Army forwards and repeatedly came to the rescue at critical stages of the game with accurate first time shots.

In offence, the Pakistan forward line, which showed one change from that of last week with Hamit coming in at left wing instead of Yusuf, was conspicuously superior to the English attacking line.

Fast moving, quick passing and playing a clever positioning game, they were always dangerous on the move, even though Hamit was a mere passenger throughout at the greater part of the game after sustaining a pulled muscle.

The Pakistan half line worked tirelessly throughout with centre-half Yusuf and right-half Wahab prominent in some brilliant tackling.

The fact that England had more of the attack in yesterday's game was mainly due to their more offensive half-line and in this respect, Pakistan could show considerable improvement.

If only they could part with the ball earlier to their forwards with accurate feeding passes, they could render their forward line more dangerous than it was yesterday.

## MORE WORKABLE

With two new inside forwards, Perry and McMahon in their team, the England forward line yesterday was a more workable combination.

Time and again they had the ball in the "D", but at the end of the game they, and probably the rest of the team, must have spent some time wondering why they could not put the ball into the net even once.

The accurate first-time clearances of the Pakistan full-backs and halves had a great deal to do with it, but that was not all. An over tendency to hang on to the ball too long was a conspicuous weakness of the English forwards. Most times they had the ball in the "D" when it was either too packed or they were too bunched together to do anything.

More attempts at getting the ball through the open spaces rather than through their opponents might have been more successful.

Smith at centre-forward and Teyen at left wing tried extremely hard and were easily the best of the forwards, while Perry at inside-right was the most briny among them.

In the defence, the England half line was outstanding with Petterson a tower of strength among them both in attack and defence. Deserving special mention was right-back Taylor whose steadiness under pressure and accurate clearances pulled his side out of many a tight spot.

## THE TEAMS

Pakistan: Kaderi, Y. Khan, F. Khan, M. A. Wahab, E. Yusuf, H. Hussain, M. Omar, H. K. Ebrahim, A. M. Wahab, O. K. Dallah, Hamit.  
England: Lt. Boxall; Taylor, WOI Boxall; Reynolds, Petterson, Forster, Homer, Perry, Smith, McMahon, Teyen.

## POSTAL SHOOT

## Colony Second In Revolver Competition

Hongkong was second in the Lynch-Staunton Challenge Cup revolver competition in the overseas rifle and revolver postal matches held in 1953, according to results of the matches received from the National Rifle Association in England by the Hongkong Rifle Association.

Hongkong's riflemen placed sixth in the Empire Day Challenge Cup and 11th in the Duke of Gloucester's Challenge Cup, the HKRA announced yesterday.

Following is the announcement of the HKRA:

In the Revolver match, the winner of the Lynch-Staunton Challenge Cup and special silver medals was the Jamaica "A" Team with 351 points. The Hongkong Rifle Association "A" team came in second with 321 points and was awarded the bronze medals. Jamaica won this Cup for the second year in succession. Seventeen teams entered for this match, as in the previous year.

In the Rifle match HRH The Duke of Gloucester's Challenge Cup and Lord Wakefield silver medals was won by the team from British Guiana for the third year in succession for Rifles SR (b) with 1092 points out of a possible 1200. Barbados came in second with 1088 points. Hongkong placed 11th in this match. Fifteen teams entered.

The Empire Day Challenge Cup and silver medals were won with 1,018 points by the Singapore team with Rifles SR (a) Malta with 1,011 points were second and Hongkong sixth. Ten teams entered.

## HOME SOCCER

London, Mar. 23. Northampton Town, best Ipswich Town 1-0 in the Third Division South match at Northampton today. This was the only English League football match played.

The Army beat the Royal Air Force 6-1 in a League match at Wolverhampton.



## Tomorrow's Chances At The Valley By "RAPIER"

The second and concluding day of the Hongkong Jockey Club's Ninth Race Meeting, to be held at Happy Valley tomorrow, starts at 2 p.m. sharp. The first saddling bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m.

The main event of the afternoon is the Laichikok Handicap for Class 1 ponies over the two-mile post. In addition there are nine interesting handicap races with a novice event to open the meeting.

Here are my estimates of the chances:

## FIRST RACE

Tungchow Handicap: 1 1/4 Miles.

The opening event is confined to Class 7 ponies to be ridden by novice riders over the Champion distance. I think Bright Bay (Mr. H. K. Hung) has advanced in condition to be a menace to the best in this race.

Without doubt major contention should come from easy-striding Fleetmaster (Mr. H. K. Cheng) who, at 140 lb., will take a lot of beating. Honesty (Mr. Parsons) if we remember its win in the Mount Nicholson Handicap over this distance for Class 8 ponies at the last meeting with Mr. Kwok up, is not out of the running by any means.

Mabel (Mr. Jaman-Kitchell) has been doing good early morning track work lately and its chances of scoring here are rather bright.

## SECOND RACE

Tai Kau Handicap: From 1 1/4 Miles.

This race is confined to Class 4 ponies. John Halifax (Mr. Plumbly) and Lawrence (Mr. Kwok) impressed me with good early morning workouts. I particularly liked the way the former was moving and my vote goes to the chestnut pony.

Blue Bird (Mr. C. A. Lee) can easily score if she can only run back to her best form and Tom Thumb (Mr. C. F. Ng) also can be very near in this. Queen Helen (Mr. K. Shih) is good for a long shot.

## THIRD RACE

Laichikok Handicap: From 2 Miles.

This is the main event of the afternoon and will be contested by Class 1 ponies. Firefly (Mr. Pote-Hunt) has been sharpened for this race and should be well backed.

Mal threat is Ben Lomond (Mr. Kwok) which gave a good performance last time out with Mr. Boycott up.

Fire-glo (Mr. Samarcq) is sharp and should be near.

Bonita (Mr. H. K. Chung) may upset all calculations.

## FOURTH RACE

Shak Shan Handicap: From 1 1/4 Miles.

I am in two minds as to which to select as the probable winner - Bitter Sweet (Mr. Kwok) or Harvest Moon (Mr. Wan Shue-ling). These two ponies appear to me to be slightly better than the others in this race.

Chelsea (Mr. Liu) is good for a place at least and Carline Delight (Mr. Samarcq) may prove

to be the "dark horse" here.

National Glory (Mr. C. F. Ng) is fully expected to improve vastly on his last performance.

## FIFTH RACE

Talkabout Plate: One Mile.

This race is confined to Subscription Ponies of 1954.

Ponies which have won \$1250 or more in stakes are barred.

Weight 147 lb.

Looking over the entries for this event, I don't think there is much doubt but that Jingle Bell (Mr. H. K. Chung) will win unless something out of the ordinary happens.

Possibility 11 (Mr. Kwok) should have no difficulty in taking second place.

For the third position Tip Top (Mr. Chen Poo) and Smiling Tiger (Mr. Wei) should fight out the issue.

## SIXTH RACE

Chungwan Handicap: From 1 1/4 Miles.

In this sprint race for Class 7 ponies it will be a difficult problem to spot the winner. In view of its previous win in the Mount Butler Handicap over Six Furlongs at the Eighth Race Meeting, Flying Dutchman (Mr. Tsai) will no doubt command the most support.

With other capable sprinters among the entries, such as Comet (Mr. Kwok), Hawaiian Moon (Mr. H. K. Hung), Rebel II (Mr. Trevett) and Red Feather (Mr. H. K. Chung) the field should be fast. The finish should be fought out between these five.

## SEVENTH RACE

Matuchung Handicap: One Mile.

Class 3 ponies will contest this event and from the entries the following should be worth watching - Ambition (Mr. Kwok), Tonyber (Mr. H. K. Hung), First Edition (Mr. Samarcq), Adorable Atalanta (Mr. H. K. Chung) and Larc Triomphe (Mr. H. C. Woo).

Ambition, which won the Causeway Bay Handicap over the 1 1/4-mile post at the Sixth Race Meeting appears the logical choice.

Can it still, however, win whilst carrying 147 lb. and in this higher class of ponies? It ran very convincingly in the above race, so the extra 7 lb. weight should not spoil its chances of winning again.

The danger will probably come from Tonyber. This pony came fourth at the last meeting and may do better in this company over the longer distance.

There is First Edition to be considered as it is in perfect condition at the moment.

## Carruthers To Warm Up Against Fellow Australian

Sydney, Mar. 23. An Australian world champion, Jimmy Carruthers, will fight a fellow Australian, Bobby Sinn, for the first time in the history of this nation, on March 29.

It is also the first time Carruthers will not be staking his world bantam crown since he won it from Vic Towel in Johannesburg on November 15, 1952.

More than 14,000 people are expected to pack Sydney Stadium to see the epic clash, to bring the gate to about £12,000. Carruthers will get 35 per cent, probably more than £4,000. Sinn will collect 15 per cent.

A Queenslander, Sinn is a hard-hitting, colourful fighter with a string of knockout wins in his latest bouts. He holds the Australian national bantam-weight title, which Carruthers relinquished under a local rule when he became world champion.

Carruthers is firm favourite to easily beat Sinn.

The world champion's trainer, Billy McConnell, says the fight is a "salvation for us." "Jimmy has only had three fights in 22 months and we feared the outcome had gone straight on with the title defence against

Chamroon Songkitrat at Bangkok on May 2 without a warm-up."

An overweight limit of 120 lbs. has been set for the bout, which both boys expect to scale easily.

Dr McGirr, manager of Carruthers, wants a clause inserted in the contract stating that the fight shall not be stopped because of a cut eye without the permission of the chief second. This matter is being discussed by the promoters. — United Press.

## NOT BEFORE NOVEMBER

Sydney, Mar. 23.

America's Nate Brooks and France's Robert Cohen have not much chance of a crack at Jimmy Carruthers' world bantam title before November.

The Australian has two important bouts lined up — a non-title overweight contest with Australian champion Bobby Sinn on March 29, and a title defence against Chamroon Songkitrat at Bangkok on May 2.

"If he is still champion after the Bangkok fight, Carruthers intends to spend the following six months having non-title contests," said trainer Bill McConnell.

"However, we would welcome a match with Brooks in the meantime," he said.

At the same time McGirr said that he was not prepared to allow the champion to meet Cohen in England for the title without first having the benefit of warm-up fights.

McConnell's statement that Carruthers would have no more world title bouts for six months after May 2 if he beats Songkitrat at Bangkok cleared the air on when a possible Carruthers-Cohen championship fight might be held.

A bout with Cohen would probably be preferred to one with Brooks because bantamweights have a greater following in Europe than in America, which would mean a bigger gate in England. — United Press.

## Malayan Shuttlers On American Tour

New York, Mar. 23.

The Malayan Badminton team arrived in New York today to begin a series of exhibitions which will culminate in competition in the 1954 American National Championships at Niagara Falls, New York, from April 7 to 11.

"We had a very good trip from England. We are in the pink of condition and very confident of winning at Niagara Falls," said team manager Lim Chuan-geok.

Malaya swept both the men's doubles and singles at both the world invitational meet at Glasgow and at the all-England Championships at London last week.

## Junior Fencing Finals Tonight And Tomorrow

The Colony Junior fencing championships finals for Foil and Sabre will be held in the West Lounge of the European YMCA at 7.30 p.m. today and the finals of the Epee tomorrow at 2 p.m.

The eight finalists in each of today's events are:

Foil—George Wu (CAFC), Sgt Chan Sion (Army), SI A. Shelley (Police), Austin Lam, Young Kwong, Hung Hak-to, CMSI Goodall (Army), Sgt Day (Army).

Sabre—George Wu (CAFC), Frankie Fung, Hung Hak-to, Capt. Smoler (Army), WO/II Turlon (Army), PO Long (Navy), SSI Pearce (Army), Sgt Day (Army).

In the earlier rounds no fewer than 820 fights had been held. The competition, the first of its kind held here, produced high standards.

Members of the public are cordially invited to attend the finals. Tickets, priced at \$5, are obtainable at the door.

## TITLE FIGHT POSTPONED

London, Mar. 23.

The European middleweight title fight between Britain's Randolph Turpin, the holder, and Eberio Muri, of Italy, has been postponed.

The bout, arranged for April 19 in Rome, will now be held there between April 29 and May 3.

Jack Solomons, the London promoter of the fight, said here today that Muri had been opened on this morning for a boil on his arm.—Reuter.

## HKFC TEAMS

The following will represent Club in their football matches next week:

Club in 1st Division: Wing Wah at 8.30 p.m. on Monday. Club in 2nd Division: Wing Wah at 8.30 p.m. on Monday. Club in 3rd Division: Wing Wah at 8.30 p.m. on Monday. Club in 4th Division: Wing Wah at 8.30 p.m. on Monday.

## Identity Cards For Asian Games Athletes

Manila, Mar. 23.

Procedures in admission, checking up and departure of about 1,200 foreign athletes who are to participate in the Second Asian Games were adopted yesterday in a conference between top local immigration officials and the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation.

The conference agreed to take the following steps:

1. Issue of identification cards to the participants and members of each retinue.

2. Checking up of foreign athletic delegations to be done and facilitated by billeting them in the village in the Subic Bay side, Cebu city, immediately north of Manila.

3. Participants coming in without identification cards but with regular passports will be screened right at the place of arrival.

Identification cards to be used by participants will come under the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation and will be issued by the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation.

Various committees for distribution.

—Strange-Press.

## Police Training School Win The Dowman Road Race Trophy

Police Training School won the Hongkong Police's annual Dowman Trophy road race yesterday afternoon and SI J. P. MacMahon of Eastern the individual honours. Of 101 starters 80 finished. MacMahon finished the 4 1/2-mile race, held in Kowloon, in 24 mins. 24.4 secs.

Third—Central Division (SI E. R. Moss, Sgt 2770, PC 1615, and PC 4514).

Representatives of the second and third winning teams were presented with medals.

## Oxford Slow In Final Full Course Trial

London, Mar. 23.

The Oxford University boat race crew did their second and final full course trial over the four and a quarter miles from Putney to Mortlake in 20 minutes 22 seconds today.

It was the slowest of all the trials held so far and was 40 seconds worse than yesterday's time by Cambridge University, whom they meet in the 100th varsity race on April 5.

Up to Hammermill Bridge, about one mile 1,180 yards, Oxford were 33 seconds ahead of Cambridge's time for that distance.

Thereafter they struck bad water and strong head winds and lost time and the best of the tide by hugging the shelled Surrey bank — China Mail Special.

## LAWN BOWLERS' CRICKET TEAM

The following will represent Kowloon Cricket Club lawn bowlers in their Triangular Series cricket match against Kowloon / Dock Club on Sunday at 2 p.m. at K.C.C.

—T. S. Baker, J. Caryalho, J. Chubb, S. A. Gray, W. Ho, S. Sling, C. W. Lam, G. Lee, S. C. Mader, D. B. Segura, D. C. Symons, J. Tang, reserve, L. P. Quincey, D. Phillips.

## THE GAMBOLS



## No Humm... Poor Guy's



## Still, I suppose I must expect



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SAILINGS TO		
"HANYANG"	Dongkok	3 p.m. 27th Mar.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 30th Mar.
"FUKIEN"	Osnaka, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osnaka & Kobe	3 p.m. 30th Mar.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	28th Mar.
"FUKIEN"	Bangkok	28th Mar.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"CHANGSHA"	Rabaul, Sydney & Melbourne	7th Apr.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"CHANGSHA"	Kobe	30th Mar.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden &amp; Port Said

	Leaves	Sails
"BELLEROPHON"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	27th Mar. 28th Mar.
"PATROCLUS"	Marcelles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Apr. 6th Apr.
"ALCINOUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Apr. 14th Apr.
"ANTIOCHUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Apr. 24th Apr.
"CYCLOPS"	Genoa, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, London & Hamburg	24th Apr. 25th Apr.

Scheduled sailings from Europe

	Sails	Leaves	Arrives
S. "ALCINOUS"	Liverpool	Sailed	Hong Kong 27th Mar.
G. "ANTIOCHUS"	Sailed	—	2nd Apr.
S. "CYCLOPS"	do	—	6th Apr.
G. "PERSEUS"	do	—	13th Apr.
S. "LAOMEDON"	do	—	20th Apr.
G. "ANCHISEUS"	24th Mar.	—	2nd May
S. "CLYTHEUS"	3rd Apr.	—	8th May
G. "PYRRHUS"	7th Apr.	—	14th May

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load and discharge cargo.

## DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC &amp; PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

	Sails N.Y.	Sails S.F.	Arr. H.K.
"DONA NATI"	Sailed	Sailed	7th Apr.
"MANGALORE"	do	do	17th Apr.
"AJAX"	do	2nd Apr.	3rd May
"HAINAN"	25th Mar.	16th Apr.	15th May
"AGAMEMNON"	12th Apr.	4th May	3rd June

SAILINGS for NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, CRISTOBAL and JAPAN

	Leaves	Sails
"MUNCASTER CASTLE"	6th Apr.	7th Apr.
"TELMACHUS"	19th Apr.	20th Apr.
"DONA NATI"	14th May	15th May

Accepting cargo for Kingston and to Central &amp; South American ports on through bills of lading.

## Tathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Depart Hong Kong
HK to Osaka	(DC-4) 9:00 a.m. Monday
HK to Tokyo	(DC-4) 10:00 a.m. Tuesday
HK to Osaka & Tokyo	(DC-4) 10:00 a.m. Tue & Fri.
HK to Osaka & Tokyo	(DC-4) 12:00 noon Wednesday
HK to Osaka & Tokyo	(DC-4) 6:00 a.m. Thursday
HK to Osaka & Tokyo	(DC-4) 1:30 p.m. Friday

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## To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD Space for commercial advertising should be booked not later than noon on Wednesdays.

For the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST and the CHINA MAIL 48 hours before date of publication.

Special Announcements and Classified Advertisements as usual.

## NOTICE

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.  
 (Incorporated in Hong Kong)

### Notice to Shareholders Ordinary Yearly Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Sixty-third Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Members of the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Friday, the 26th day of March, 1954, at Noon, to transact the following business:—

- To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1953 and the Auditors' Report thereon.
- To sanction a Dividend in respect of the year 1953.
- To elect Directors.
- To appoint Auditors.

Closing of Transfer Books.  
 Notice is also given that the Transfer Books and Register of Members will be closed from the 13th March, 1954 to the 26th March, 1954, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
 G. B. S. THOMSON,  
 Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1954.

## Imperialist Regime Sought In Japan

Tokyo, Mar. 25.  
 In a public hall at Osaka, in Western Japan, 160 former senior officers of the Imperial Army stood at rigid attention as the national anthem, pledging allegiance to the Emperor, blared through loudspeakers.

Before them, stood a former real head of the nation and not just a symbolic leader.

The resolution was carried unanimously. Throughout Japan in recent weeks, dozens of similar scenes have been enacted. Ex-servicemen's (veterans') organisations, banned under the Occupation, are springing up all over the country.

Most of them want a return to the pre-war type Imperialist regime with power centred on the Emperor and the central Government.

Liberal newspapers, noting the growth of these ex-servicemen's organisations, have written of the dangers of their rebirth and recalled the enormous power wielded by the great network of reservist and veterans' organisations in Japan before the war.

"FASCIST GROUPS"

Their reappearance coincides with a general resurgence of extreme right-wing groups.

It has reached such proportions that the Minister for Justice, Mr. Ken Inukai, told the Diet that the re-formation and reorganisation of ultra-nationalist organisations was "under strict surveillance."

These Fascist groups must be watched," he said.

The Justice Ministry's Public Safety Investigation Bureau reported to the Diet that the two main right-wing factions which have been divided since their appearance during the Occupation are now "moving towards unity."

Explaining that the right-wing groups are either revivals of pre-war bodies or groups formed as a "reaction to the post-war swing to the left," the report added that unity is likely to be achieved at the expense of the "old guard."

The younger generation, it said, is now demanding the power of office on the ground that the older members have had their opportunity and failed to use it properly. — China Mail Special.

## NOTICE

THE LADIES' RECREATION CLUB

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of the Club will be held at the Club House on Monday, 29th March, 1954, at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1953; electing the General and Ballotting Committees; and appointing Auditors.

R. M. MAYNARD,  
 Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1954.

This meeting will be followed by a discussion on the Club's future building plans.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 53 Queen's Building Tel: 26651

HONGKONG to MARSEILLES in 24 days.

"LA MARSEILLAISE" sailing March 27th  
 "VIET-NAM" sailing April 22nd

HONGKONG to CASABLANCA in 30 days.

"IRAOUADY" sailing April 22nd  
 "INDUS" sailing May 28th

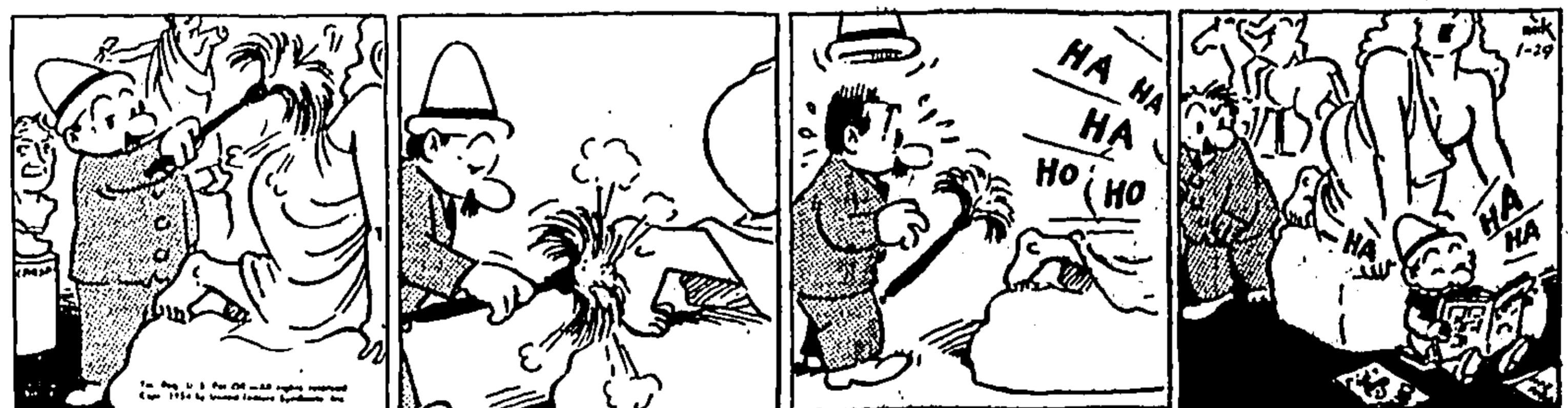
## MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



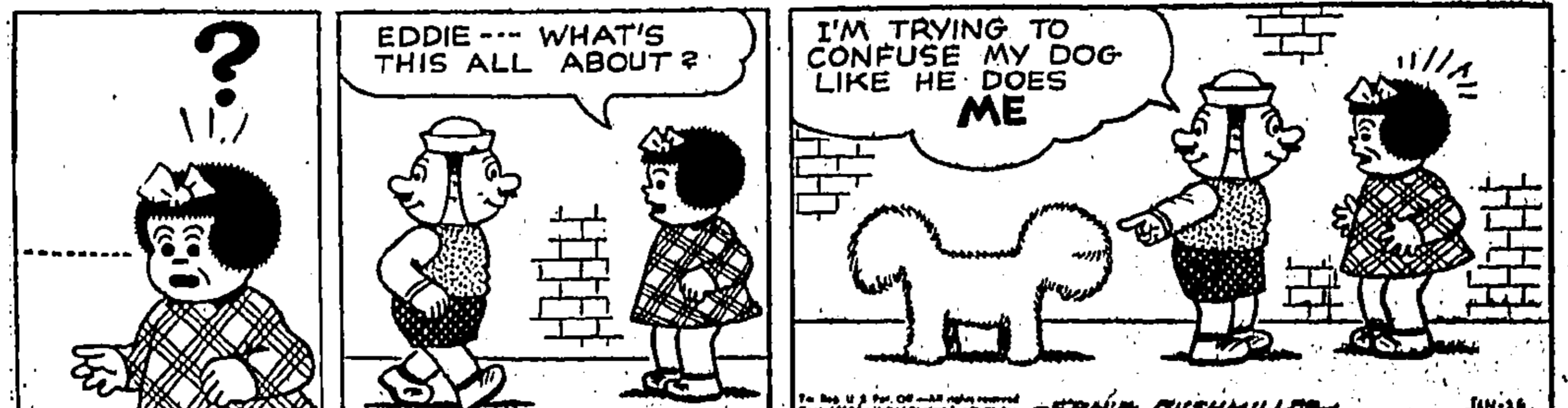
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Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CORFU"	4th March	6th April
"CHUSAN"	10th March	17th April
"CANTON"	1st April	4th May

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang &amp; Singapore

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CORFU"	9th April	10th May
"CHUSAN"	2nd May	31st May
"CANTON"	12th May	12th June

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said &amp; London

### FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Arriving	From
"SURT"	8th April	UK
Homewards	Loading	For
"SOMALI"	10th April	Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

With liberty to call at Belawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.  
 Tanks available for cargo of Oil in Bulk space for refrigerated cargo. Limited passenger accommodation

### BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"WARORA"	due 4th Apr.	from Japan
	sails 5th Apr.	for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Rangoon, & Chittagong
"SANTHIA"	due 15th Apr.	from Calcutta
	sails 10th Apr.	for Japan

### P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"ORMARA"	due 2nd Apr.	for Singapore, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Kuwait, Khorramshahr & Basrah direct.
	sails 3rd Apr.	Other Persian Gulf Ports via Bombay
"ORNA"	due 1st Apr.	from Persian Gulf
	sails 3rd Apr.	for Japan

### EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"NELLORE"	due 31st Mar.	from Australia
	sails 1st Apr.	for Japan
"NELLORE"	due 10th Apr.	from Japan
	sails 23rd Apr.	for Auckland, Wellington, Sydney & Melbourne

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

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Fast regular freight-refrigerator-passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

#### "NOREVERETT"

In Port	Leaving	For
Sails	Mar. 27	for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

#### "BRADEVERETT"

Arrives	From
Sails	Apr. 9 from Manila, Apr. 9 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

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Fast regular freight-refrigerator-passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

#### "THAI"

Arrives	From
Sails	Mar. 29 from Sandakan, Mar. 30 for Kobe & Yokohama.

#### "STAR ARCTURUS"

Arrives	From
Sails	Apr. 3 from Japan, Apr. 4 for Singapore, Penang, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khorramshahr, Basrah & Bahrain.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A

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## Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26

By Air  
 Indo-China, 6 p.m.  
 Japan, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 p.m.  
 By Surface  
 Macao, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27

By Air  
 N. Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 a.m.  
 Malaya, Indonesia, 8 a.m.  
 Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 8 a.m.  
 Burma, India, Ceylon, 10 a.m.  
 Thailand, Malaya, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 10 a.m.  
 Formosa, Okinawa, Japan, U.S.A., 6 p.m.

By Surface  
 China, People's Republic, 6:30 a.m.  
 Formosa, 8 a.m.  
 Thailand, 11 a.m.  
 Japan, 11 a.m.  
 Philippines, Korea, Indo-China, France, 2 p.m.  
 Macao, 2 p.m.

By Air  
 Malaya, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Aden, Middle East, Italy, 5 p.m.  
 China, People's Republic, 5 p.m.  
 Macao, 6 p.m.

PAPER CEASES PUBLICATION

London, Mar. 25.

Britain's first new daily newspaper for 41 years, the Recorder, has ceased publication. It was discontinued tonight, five months after the first issue appeared.

The Recorder, a right-wing newspaper, was edited and owned by Mr. William J. Bellamy, who formerly worked on Lord Bessborough's Daily Express.

The Recorder's masthead said it believed in God and had been in the influence for good of Great Britain and the Great British Empire.

...this situation calls for a

**San Miguel**



Pictured just before they went aboard the P & O liner Corfu at Southampton recently are Mr. W. Tucker (left) of Blackpool, a teacher of physically handicapped children at Bromsgrove, and Mr. G. C. Lewis, a mining engineer of Tredegar, Wales. They are going to join five other men in India in an attempt to climb the world's third highest mountain, Kichinjanga, 28,146 feet high. A rival expedition from the New Zealand Alpine Club, headed by Sir Edmund Hillary, will be making a similar attempt at the same time.—Reuterphoto.

## The British Labour Movement: Past And Present

Review Of New Books By An Oxford Don, A Tory MP And An Educationist

London, Mar. 25.

Anyone interested in understanding the extraordinary survival of the British Labour party as a political force cannot do better than study its early history.

In "The Origins of the Labour Party," just published in London by Macmillan (21/-), Mr. Henry Pelling assembles from contemporary records a fascinating story of the years before 1900 when the most successful of the world's social democratic movements achieved its difficult birth.

The strength and toughness of the Labour Party lies in its combination of an intellectual socialist movement, marked by visionary idealism and radical aspiration, with the mainly conservative and individualist forces of the trade unions of manual workers. The intellectuals contributed brains and organising ability, and the trade unions brought their massive voting potential and their money.

Today the trade unions are still, on the whole, a "steering" element in the party, hostile to theoretical socialist solutions, interested mainly in preserving their bargaining position in the separate industries.

In 1900, when the Labour party was formed, the majority of trade union members supported the Labour party. They were satisfied that their Parliamentary interests were best served by exerting pressure on legislators of the traditional parties. But a series of judgments in the courts at about this time convinced many leaders of labour that they should have separate representation. They also had the means. Mr. Pelling notes that the reserve funds of the trade unions stood at over £3,700,000 sterling in 1900, the result of some years of prosperity.

The scene at the 1899 trade union congress, which voted by a narrow majority for co-operating with the socialists, is thus described:

"When the resolution came before the Congress... it was earnestly debated for three hours... In the end a card vote was taken, and the figures were read out in a deep husk: 546,000 in favour, 434,000 against. At once pandemonium broke out: the supporters of the motion, realising the importance of their victory, expressed their feelings enthusiastically, climbing on the chairs and waving their hats and cheering... The great battalions of Coal and Cotton had been defeated."

### Nine Spectators

Finally the foundation conference met on February 27, 1900, in London. The meeting place was the Memorial Hall in Farringdon Street, sometimes called "the cathedral of non-conformity," a few yards from the offices of the great daily newspapers in Fleet Street.

Yet, Mr. Pelling observes, the conference "was hardly noticed by the outside world." There were only nine spectators in the gallery when the meeting began. "The Times" gave it less than one quarter of a column.

The conference rejected a motion calling for socialism and "recognition of the class war." It deliberately chose the term of words in distinct Labour group in Farringdon Street. It was not until 18 years later that the objections of the trade

unions to socialism were sufficiently overcome to permit publication of a programme of public ownership of industry.

"The fact was that the British working class as a whole had no use for the conception of violent revolution. Only those who recognised this could effect a change from the natural level set at first by a movement to form a Labour Party," says Mr. Pelling.

The author is a fellow of Queen's college, Oxford University.

★ ★ ★ Socialism as understood by the British working class is "the very opposite of Soviet socialism," says Mr. Leopold Amery, the veteran Conservative statesman, in a new book, "A Balanced Economy" (published by Hutchinson—12s. 6d.).

The Soviet kind of socialism deliberately uses incentives and compulsion backed by severe penalties.

British socialism "is humanitarian, egalitarian, and, at bottom, individualist. It has never thought of Socialism as an instrument of national power, or of production as its supreme aim. It has thought of the State as a mechanism by which incomes could be equalised by taxation, while nationalisation secured both easier working conditions and profits to be redistributed in social benefits," says Mr. Amery.

He calls for a revolutionary overhaul of the national system of public finance.

"With taxation overtopping the £5,000 million mark, the time has come for a complete rethinking of our methods of taxation and, even more, for a profound change in the outlook of the Treasury upon its problems. The one thought continually uppermost in the mind of every member of the Government and of every official in the Treasury and Inland Revenue should be production, as it is in the mind of every Russian administrator and in the mind of the general public in America," he says.

★ ★ ★ Another British working class institution, the Workers' Educational Association, comes under scrutiny in "Adult Education: Why This Apathy?" from Allen and Unwin (18/-).

Here, the President of the International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations, Dr. Ernest Green, analyses the views of 2,000 of the Association's students and trade union members.

The main problem of this body is its failure to evoke a response from the manual workers whom it was designed to serve. At present only about 16 per cent of the Associations' students are manual workers, and Dr. Green says "it is distressing to find the demand for adult education" among the group decreasing."

Some people think that it is because more and more state education facilities are being made available to the public.

### Less Attractive

Others blame the narrowing of the margin of pay between unskilled and skilled workers, making education a less attractive proposition.

Yet another explanation commonly given in this inquiry was the increasing pull of commercial entertainment, including radio and television. Dr. Green comments: "...any social activity which requires concentration, effort, and sometimes sacrifice cannot hope to compete with modern entertainment, commercialised sport and amusements, and should not try to do so."

He calls instead for better tutors who will use plain language and not "talk down" to their classes.—China Mail Special.

### Dunlop's Synthetic Rubber Plant

London, Mar. 25. Dunlop Rubber Company is to build a £500,000 plant at Fort Dunlop, England, for the production of new synthetic rubber, it was announced here.

There will be produced on sufficient scale to try them out in tyres and other products.

Work on the site has already begun. The Director of the company said the plant was a valuable step towards establishing synthetic rubber industry in Great Britain.

Dunlop would continue its work in natural rubber. It was engaged in intensive research programmes on natural rubber in Malaya, he stated.—China Mail Special.

## GOOD WEEK FOR HK SHARES

### Small Losses Yesterday

### UNDERLYING FIRMNESS NOT DISTURBED

By A Special Correspondent

Share prices again advanced with the increase in business on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this week and despite yesterday's slight setback the basic firmness of the market was not disturbed.

The features of the week included the firmness of Hongkong Banks (and it is noticed that on the London market, Mercantile is also doing well) and a number of new "highs" in the utilities' section.

Up till yesterday the week's turnover was the highest this month and certainly higher than any week in March last year.

Yesterday's profit-taking did not amount to much, and, on the whole, losses were fractional.

Hongkong Banks closed yesterday at \$1,695 to \$1,700, their continued firmness is attributed to a number of reasons including the shortage of scrip, the virtual purity in yields with utilities, the strength of gilt-edged stock on the London market, and, not the least, hopes of an increased dividend one of these days. Mercantile, it will be noticed, is being maintained at around £26 (quoted nominally yesterday at £26 1/4) and one wonders whether this is the influence of the Hongkong Bank's strength or is there something more specific?

In the Utilities' section, Electricities at \$32 1/4 have been firm and Telephones at \$29 7/8 were at a peak level during the week before dropping back to \$29 1/2 yesterday. China Lights at \$16 7/8 to \$16 1/2 were again in demand this week and closed at very good rates.

There is a market rumour that Macao Electric is going to increase its dividend substantially this year after a disappointing 80 cents distributed last year (in 1951, \$1.40). This would account for their recent firmness. Yesterday's price was \$12. Last November they were not mustered more than \$10.60.

### TRAMS' BONUS?

Trams hit a peak of \$29 this week before reacting to \$28.80 yesterday. The company issued a good report last week-end and there are high hopes in the market of a bonus issue. Its profit for last year was \$5,016,515 or \$5.6751 more than in 1952.

On bonds and properties: Hongkong Bonds are now at \$31 x all. Do you recall the calculation I made in this column a few weeks ago when I pointed out that an investor holding 300 shares at the then cum dividend price of \$75 would, after taking up the new issue, have 400 shares at \$57.44 a piece. Well, that investor (not me, by the way) is now showing a small profit already and with the general trend towards higher rentals in new buildings, lands offer good prospects in the future.

On Hongkong Hotels there is current belief in the market that the contractor, Paul Y. Construction Co. hope to start work on the new building in the near future. The company can see no reason why not, because a lot of the building material has already arrived in Hongkong and various specifications have been prepared, all of which suggest a start will be made soon. Hotels were selling at \$9.30 earlier in the week after the company's annual report, but slipped back slightly yesterday in the profit-taking.

### NEW RUMOURS

Whellocks' shares have spent the week between \$7.80 and \$8.10, yesterday's rise was caused by new rumours of the Japanese debt settlement. There is no fresh news from the company on this question however.

Shewan, Tomes (agents for Whellocks in Singapore) has bought a controlling interest for the company in Moutries, Singapore (no connection with Moutries, Hongkong).

There was a little relief in the suggestion thrown out by the Financial Secretary, Mr. A. G. Clarke in his reply to the Committee in the Budget debate that Government may draw from reserves to some extent to finance development projects—coupled, of course, with hopes that this will not

### British Policy On East-West Trade

London, Mar. 25. Mr. Patrick Heathcoat Amory, Minister of State at the Board of Trade, said today the British Government's policy was to encourage trade "through the Iron Curtain" on everything except products controlled for strategic reasons. "Let us hope that trade contracts between ordinary people in both countries may provide a means gradually of breaking down the Iron Curtain," he added in a lunch talk to British manufacturers.—Reuter.

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, Mar. 25.

The decline in stocks carried through its third session today, with less severity than in the past two sessions and with the brunt of the damage borne by rails.

Heavy selling in Pennsylvania Railroad dropped that issue 3/4 of a point to a new low for the year at \$15 1/4, and helped unsettle the rest of the market. It closed at \$16.

Pennsylvania was the most active issue on blocks, ranging to 10,000 shares, reflecting direct failure to decline a dividend at the usual time yesterday, and announcement today of a \$8,380,887 deficit for the first two months, compared with a \$3,847,565 profit last year.

Turnover today of 1,720,000 shares compared with 1,900,000 yesterday and with 2,180,000 on Tuesday when profit-taking in the recently strong after-effects set off the decline.

Airfares today continued active but net changes for most were small and mixed.

### OILS MIXED

Oils had a few sizable moves either way. Seaboard rose up 2 points and Honolulu Oil a point. Richfield lost a point and Texas Company was down 3/4.

Of 1,338 issues traded, 356 were higher and 485 lower, with 25 at new highs and eight at new lows for the year or longer.

The N.Y. Stock Exchange bond volume was \$3,670,000. The American Stock Exchange volume was 370,000 shares.

Dow Jones closing averages were: 30 Industrials 206.40, 20 rails and bond issues 91.30, 10 utilities 55.57, 65 stocks 112.94, 40 bonds 101.63. Comm. future price index 181.63.—United Press.

## New York Sugar Market

New York, Mar. 25.

World sugar futures No. 4 closed today one point higher to one point lower with sales of 250 contracts.

Domestic No. 6 sugar futures closed unchanged to 23 points higher with sales of 73 contracts.

Trading was mixed and without special feature in either contract, dealers said.

Future closing averages: Contract No. 4 (world) May 3.32b, July 3.32b, Sept. 3.32b, Jan. 3.31b, Mar. 3.29b, May 3.28b, July 3.28b, Sept. 3.28b, Jan. 3.28b, Mar. 3.28b.

Open interest: 5,622 contracts. Contract No. 6 May 5.60b, July 5.60b, Sept. 5.59b, Jan. 5.57b, Mar. 5.57b.

Spot (cents per lb. c/f N.Y. ex-dutty) 7.394 contracts.—United Press.

## CHICAGO GRAIN PRICES

Chicago, Mar. 25.

Wheat, No. 2, red Spot May 23 1/2 (11) 21 1/2, July 21 1/2, Sept. 21 1/2, Dec. 21 1/2.

Spot May 23 1/2 (11) 21 1/2, July 21 1/2, Sept. 21 1/2, Dec. 21 1/2.

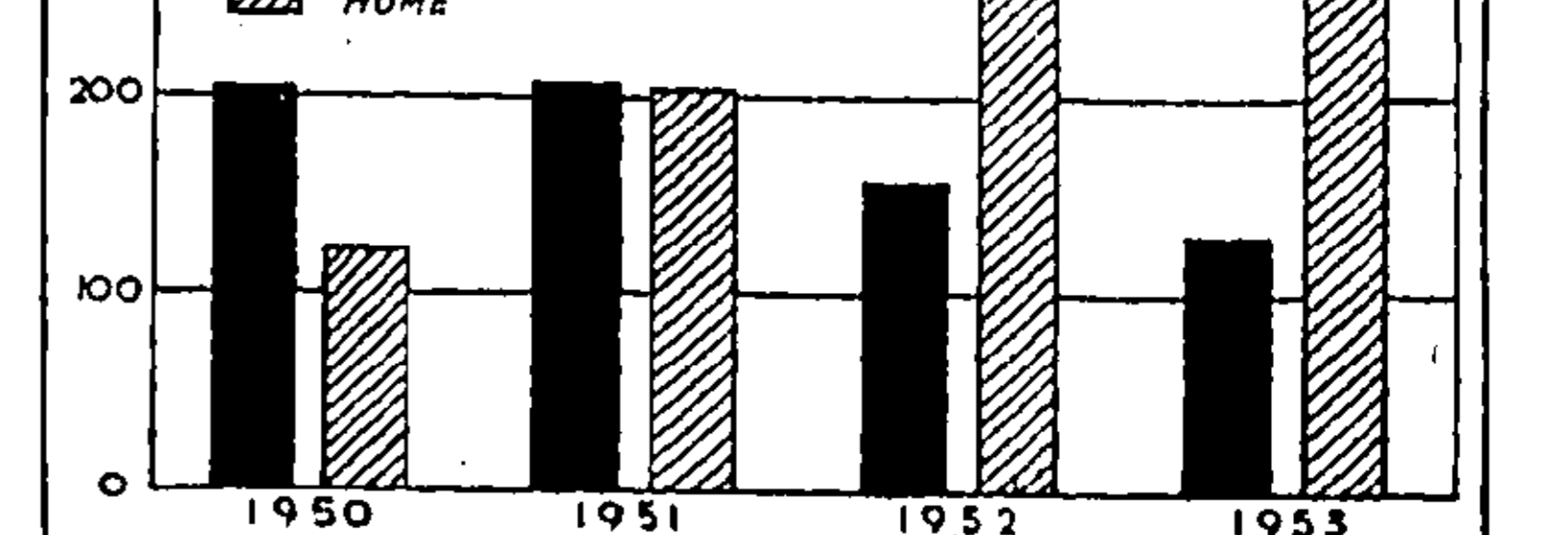
Spot May 23 1/2 (11) 21 1/2, July 21 1/2, Sept. 21 1/2, Dec. 21 1/2.

Spot May 23 1/2 (11) 21 1/2, July 21 1/2, Sept. 21 1/2, Dec. 21 1/2.

## Nylons Prepare For Battle

This article, written by a "Financial Times" correspondent in London, reviews the position of the British nylon spinning industry and some of the problems it is up against—not the least of which is competition in exports from the West German industry.

The production of nylon stockings is increasing in Britain but exports have fallen sharply. While finished goods are being snapped up at home just as fast as the factories turn them out, the correspondent believes there is a case for a cut in manufacturing costs as the price of the yarn is only 1/6d per pair of nylon stockings.



Not since 1939 have English women been able to buy freely the kind of stockings they want. Nylons—and three-quarters of the fully fashioned stockings sold in Britain—are now nylon—have been a scarce luxury.

The supply of nylon stockings has been limited only by the supply of nylon yarn, manufactured at Pontypool by British Nylon Spinners from polymer made at Billingham by I.C.I. Both the Pontypool and the Billingham works are being enlarged—the Pontypool extensions are completed and the Billingham extensions nearly so—and production of nylon yarn is to be trebled from 10m. to 30m. lbs. yearly.

British Nylon Spinners has also taken over the Doncaster factory of British Bermborg, and this too is to be given over to the spinning of nylon yarn. The full limit of the expansion will not be reached until next year.

But German output is rising fast, prices are falling and exports are rising. If British manufacturers neglect export markets for long they may find that they have lost them altogether.

More in shorts. But increased supplies of polymer will be available from June of this year, and by early September there should be a noticeably larger number of nylons in the shops.

There are, in fact, more already, though not yet enough to turn the balance of advantage in favour of the customer. The supply of yarn to the hosiery manufacturers has increased slightly, and the number of nylon stockings exported has fallen sharply, as the diagram shows.

While allocations of yarn were under the control of the Board of Trade, they were made proportionate to each manufacturer's export performance. But when this system finished it was replaced by a voluntary undertaking to export at least 20 per cent of the production of fully-fashioned nylons, and 10 per cent of the seamless variety.

Until December of last year this agreement was fulfilled, but the stimulus to export was inevitably less pressing as the fall in total exports was sharp.

Manufacturers had, it is true, to meet a suddenly erected wall of tariffs and quotas, designed to protect the domestic hosiery industries in foreign countries, and they encountered at the same time strong competition from other exporting countries, particularly Germany and Italy.

But with the retailers at home clamouring for larger supplies, and in the knowledge that sharp internal competition would follow the increase of yarn supplies in the summer, manufacturers were not loath to switch their attention for the time being from foreign customers to those at home.

Future prices. Competition is bound to come, and keen competition at that. The 154 firms that make nylons in the U.K. have prospered in a sellers' market, and there may well not be room for them all to prosper when conditions change. The large manufacturers with a national reputation may be better placed to meet competition.

Whether competition will affect prices immediately depends to some extent on the price of raw material. The price of yarn has not been changed since 1950, and British Nylon Spinners have no statement to make on the future.

But in any case the cost of the yarn is only about 1s 8d in the price of a pair of nylon stockings, and there should be room for economy in other directions.

The manufacturers of seamless stockings tend at the moment to have more idle knitting capacity available, and will benefit most quickly from larger yarn supplies.

If the battle is fought first of all on the home market, it will be equally fierce overseas. Competition both in quality and in

price has been getting keener for some time, especially from Western Germany. There are several types of fibre similar to nylon made in Germany, chief of which is Perlon.

Production is still lower than in the U.K., but is growing fast, from 30m. pairs in 1952 to 55m. pairs in 1953.

From the point of view of internal consumption, Germany is in much the same position as the U.K.; both the German and the English woman use about five pairs of stockings a year, compared with the American woman's 12, and the market is very far from saturated.

But German output is rising fast, prices are falling and exports are rising. If British manufacturers neglect export markets for long they may find that they have lost them altogether.

NOTICE The following advertisement has appeared in United Kingdom papers: MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND CIVIL AVIATION SHIP FOR SALE

1. The Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation invites offers for the purchase from him of the undermentioned ship "as lying" at Hong Kong after removal of certain Naval equipment and stores. If purchased for scrap, certain other equipment will not be included in the sale and will be removed before delivery to purchaser.

2. Offers for this ship will be considered from any person who is a British subject or citizen and should be made in writing to the Secretary, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, Room 4017, Berkeley Square House, London, W.1. Envelopes should be clearly marked "offer to purchase" and should reach the Ministry on or before 10th April, 1954.

3. "MAINE" R.N. Hospital Ship of about 7515 G.R.T. 4205 N.R.T. Length 420'3". Breadth 62'2". Built 1925 by Ansaldo, San Giorgio, Genoa, Italy. Ansaldo, Sampierdarena. 8 steam turbines D.R. geared to 2 shafts, 4 watertube boilers and 2 single boilers. H.P. 6500. Max. Seagoing speed 13 knots.

Ship is under the care of the Commodore-in-Charge, Hong Kong, to whom applications to inspect should be addressed.

4. Further particulars and copies of the form of purchase agreement can be obtained from the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, Room 4013, at the above address. (Telephone No. Mayfair 9494. Extension 2330).

5. The Minister will not accept responsibility for any errors or omissions in the particulars and description of the ship or for any information which the person submitting an offer may have obtained from any person whatsoever.

6. The Minister does not bind himself to accept any offer for purchase and his decision in any case must be accepted as final.

A. W. WOOD. Signed by authority of the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation at Berkeley Square House, London, W.1. This 3rd day of March, 1954.

In Hong Kong further particulars and copies of the form of purchase agreement, may be obtained from the Sea Transport Officer, Office of the Commodore-in-Charge, Headquarters British Forces, Hong Kong. (Telephone No. 54131, extension 216).

**Tel: 24052**

Seven junk people were fined \$10 each by Mr. A. G. Parker, at the Marine Court this morning for obstructing the Navy wall. Defendants' names were found on the Navy wall in front of the main stationmaster's office. They are listed in my copy.